

Financial Statement

OF

The HON. T. W. McGARRY

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Delivered on the 6th March, 1919

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

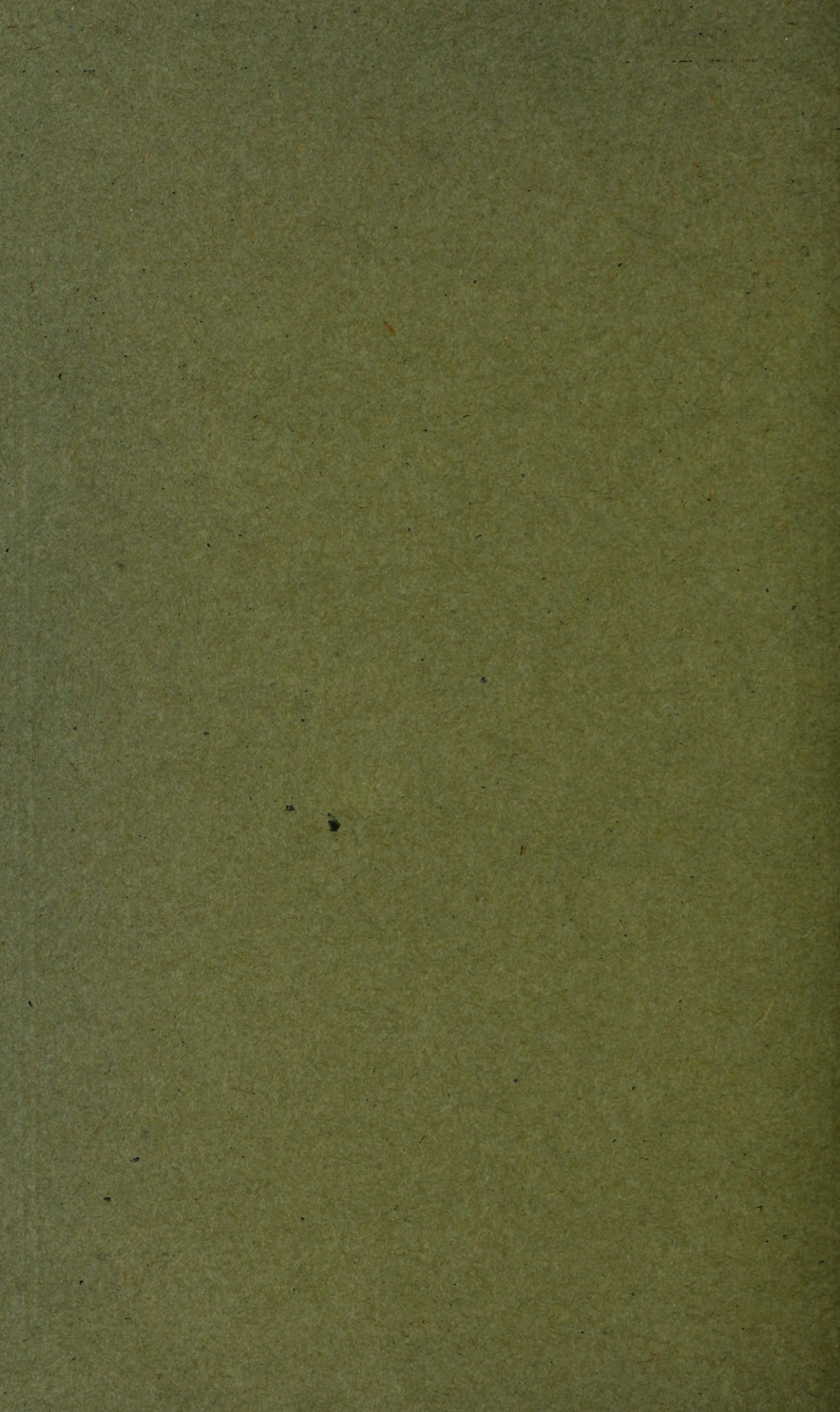
On moving the House into Committee of Supply

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO :

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BUDGET SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

HON. T. W. McGARRY

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

6th March, 1919

MR. SPEAKER,—One year ago when addressing the House on a similar occasion, I expressed the hope that by the time we should meet again the great war in which we were participants would be victoriously concluded. This hope has been realized in the events of the past few months, and we may now congratulate ourselves with pride—tempered by our deep grief for those who have made the supreme sacrifice—that for over four years of this desperate strife and turmoil we have not only been able to play a distinguished part in the ranks of the victorious Allied armies upon the bloody battle-fields of Flanders, but that we have also been able to create and maintain for our people at home conditions which in comparison to those existing in other lands are indeed most gratifying.

Sir, the pleasing knowledge that to-day we are being visited by that great and gallant Italian soldier, Major-General Emilio Guglielmotti (applause), reminds me that at the beginning of the war men of many countries feared for the future because of the great preparedness of our opponents. But there was one feature in connection with the early days of the struggle which must be brought back to every one of us. Those were the days when Germany, having some kind of an alliance in peace times with the country which the great General represents, was endeavouring by bull-dozing methods to force Italy into the war on the side of our enemies. It stands to the credit of Italy as a nation that although she had an alliance with

Germany and Austria for some years prior to the war, when the time came that she was called upon to declare that treaties made by Germany and Austria were not mere scraps of paper, in that hour Italy rose as a great nation and decided that she was with the Allies. (Applause.)

Mr. Speaker, we who knew the Italian people, we who knew their great traditions, we who knew that their history had gone back for many generations and centuries and represented the story of a virile and honoured people, we knew that no matter what pressure was brought to bear upon her, when the moment came that she was called upon to decide between right or wrong, when the moment came when she was called upon to decide between might and right, in that moment Italy would be just and fair and would decide for right and justice throughout the world. (Applause.)

I am also reminded to-day by the presence of the General in this country, that although this war brought to us many sufferings, although it brought home to us many trials, yet it has brought us into closer contact with all the peoples of the civilized world. We know better to-day the people of France; we know of their sufferings, we know of the great sacrifices they have endured for civilization. We know, too, that in Italy not more than eighteen months ago men and women alike were suffering all the woe and sorrow caused by a ruthless invader, and we appreciate and admire the fervour and tenacity of the patriot soldiers of Italy who in that moment of trial arose in their greatness, and in face of all that the foe could do, despite the virus of Bolshevism which had poisoned Northern Italy, determined to take their part in winning the great victory in which we, with all the civilised world, rejoice to-day. (Applause.)

Unity at Home and Abroad

But, Sir, let me say that the war has been the cause of great unity, not alone between the nations of the world, but among the peoples of those nations. We in Canada have accomplished much. It has been said by one of the great

generals of Britain that in all the battles which have been fought on the fronts in France and Flanders there were three which practically decided the war. Of these three battles on the western front our Canadian boys are given credit for winning two; consequently we can well appreciate the fact that the great unity of action on the part of the Canadian people at home had much to do with the result of the war on that front. (Applause.)

But, Mr. Speaker, we must not forget that much as has been required of us in the past, great as was the insistence of our people that we should present a united front in this war, great also is the necessity for a united front in these days of peace. We are met with new problems, and we have only to examine our own history in the past three or four years to prove that in unity there is greater strength. See what is taking place in Great Britain to-day: men of all shades of thought and avocations in life are joining together in order that they may become united. Almost insurmountable difficulties are being overcome because of that co-operation on the part of the British people. So it is necessary in our Dominion, where we have difficulties to meet, where we have equally great problems to settle, they cannot be settled satisfactorily by a divided people. It is wise, so far as it is possible for us, that we should be a united people in industry, in commerce, in shipping, in all the walks of life, in labour, in statesmanship (if you will), in order that we may be effective in these days of reconstruction and repatriation. (Hear, hear.)

Members on Active Service

If I may be permitted to digress briefly before going into the financial aspect of our affairs, I should like to supplement what has already been said in regard to members of this House who have taken part in the war. I am not among those who have at any time found fault with our soldiers at the front. I deprecate to the greatest extent the man, safely ensconced at home in this fair land, who criticizes the men at the front.

Let me in this connection also, welcome back to this House the Honourable Members for:

1. Parkdale..... Lt.-Col. W. H. Price.
2. Kenora..... Lt.-Col. H. A. C. Machin.
3. Norfolk, South..... Lt.-Col. A. C. Pratt.
4. York, North..... Lt.-Col. T. H. Lennox.
5. Wentworth, North Capt. A. F. Rykert.
6. Welland..... Lt.-Col. Donald Sharpe.
7. Simcoe, East..... Major J. I. Hartt.
8. Halton..... Capt. A. W. Nixon.
9. Temiskaming..... Capt. Thomas Magladery.
10. Cochrane..... Major Malcolm Lang.
11. Windsor..... Major J. C. Tolmie.

I hope also before the Session is over we shall have an opportunity of meeting again the Honourable Member for Kingston (Brigadier-General A. E. Ross) and the Honourable Member for Port Arthur (Brigadier-General Donald M. Hogarth) who are still on duty overseas. (Applause.)

Not one member on active service went from this House who was not actuated solely by conscientious motives. Not one of them enlisted with any other object but that of doing his duty to his country in this terrible struggle for national life or death—patriotism pure and simple was their motive and inspiration; and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that if not during this Session then in the near future, some befitting memorial shall be erected in this Chamber to perpetuate the record and example of our Members who have been at the Front. (Applause.)

Important Cabinet Changes

Before proceeding to discuss the finances, I would like to say a word with regard to changes which have taken place in the Executive Council during the past twelve months. As you will recollect, the Prime Minister had for several months charged himself with the duties of Minister of Agriculture, at a time, too, when the most strenuous attention to duty in that Department was absolutely essential. To be able to

study at first hand all the problems which the war had produced for Departmental action, was I think, in the interests of the farmers of the country, and in future legislation the knowledge which he acquired during those months will be exceedingly valuable. However, the time came when the duties of the office and the work required, coupled with the many problems which were presenting themselves to him as President of the Council and Prime Minister, made it necessary that he should select a successor for the office of Minister of Agriculture. No better choice could have been made than that of the Honourable Member for East York. Equipped with a thorough university education, he is also a graduate of the Agricultural College at Guelph, and is a practical and successful farmer. There are many men who are graduates of universities; there are some who are graduates of the Agricultural College; there are others who are practical farmers; but I do not know of any other man who possesses the three qualifications which I have named and which I have no doubt will ensure for the Province the most successful administration in the history of the Department.

When the Honourable Dr. Pyne withdrew from the Department of Education, it was necessary to find as his successor a man who had the necessary training and whose knowledge of educational affairs in this Province were such as to fit him for that very important position. The Prime Minister took an unusual course in selecting the Honourable Dr. Cody. At the same time, I do not think that he could have made a better choice. Dr. Cody since his entry into the Cabinet has shown an industry and determination which forecast great changes in that Department. He has already grappled with the question of consolidated schools, with the simplification of curricula, and with many other problems which have been the subject of discussion and of difference for a very considerable length of time. He has also turned his attention to the question of technical education, and I feel confident, because of his persistency in the advocacy of aid from Ottawa and his close study of the question, we shall soon have a technical educational

policy which will bring home to the workers of the country the knowledge that a new era has dawned for them.

Passed Over to the Great Majority

A word with regard to the members who have died since we last met here would be appropriate. I refer to the late Hon. W. H. Hoyle, and the late Dr. Elisha Jessop. These two men were members of this House before I entered it. They were among the first to welcome me to it and taught me, if I may so express it, the rudiments of parliamentary life. At various times, to my own knowledge, they lent their valued advice to the Government. I believe that in their passing the people of Ontario will experience a feeling of distinct loss. They were kindly, strong, whole-souled men, honest and shrewd in their opinions, and when necessary fearless in expression. Unassuming and modest in character they exercised a wholesome influence not only in the House but also throughout the land.

I wish to say a word or two with regard to another man, a great Canadian who departed this life not long ago. I was not a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; on the contrary I differed from him on many questions of public policy. I thought at times he was badly advised and often his opinions in regard to public questions were not sound. But, Sir, despite all the political turmoil through which people in this country have passed, we are essentially democratic, and I loved Sir Wilfrid Laurier and respected him as a noble type of Canadian gentleman. No matter what our political opinions may be we forget them on such occasions, and I feel, as we must all feel, that Canada has indeed lost a distinguished son and that an outstanding figure in Canadian public life has passed away. (Applause.)

It has been usual, Mr. Speaker, year after year, to give to this House a detailed explanation of the different items of receipts and expenditures appearing in the financial statement, but with the immense growth in undertakings, it is quite impossible in the time at my disposal to go into these matters

as fully as one would desire. It is, therefore, my intention on this occasion to deal only with the more important matters which in my view ought to be brought to the attention of the members of this House.

Another Record Surplus

You will find on your desks a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year. The ordinary receipts in the fiscal year ended on the 31st October, 1918, amounted to \$19,270,123.71; in 1917 they amounted to \$18,269,597.23, an increase in 1918 over 1917 of \$1,000,526.48. The ordinary expenditure of the year 1918 was \$17,460,404.05, and the ordinary expenditure in 1917, \$16,518,222.64, or an increase in ordinary expenditure over the previous year of \$942,181.41.

Deducting the ordinary expenditure for 1918 from the ordinary receipts for the same period, we find that the surplus for the year amounts to \$1,809,719.66, being \$58,340.07 in excess of the banner surplus of a year ago. (Applause.)

Perhaps it might be in place for me to refer to the fact that the 31st October, 1918, completed four years of administration by the Government presided over by Sir William Hearst, and in that time our record of receipts and expenditures is as follows:

	Ordinary revenue.	Ordinary expenditure.	Surplus for the year.
1915	\$12,975,732 19	\$12,704,362 16	\$271,370 03
1916	13,841,339 64	12,706,332 90	1,135,006 74
1917	18,269,597 23	16,518,222 64	1,751,374 59
1918	19,270,123 71	17,460,404 05	1,809,719 66
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$64,356,792 77	\$59,389,321 75	\$4,967,471 02

Average annual surplus for 4 years, \$1,241,867.75.

You will notice that the total amount of surplus during those four years of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures is \$4,967,471.02, or an average surplus for the four years of the war of \$1,241,867.75. (Applause.) Not one dollar of the war tax is included in this surplus or this revenue other than such war revenue as was paid out from time to time for war purposes.

You naturally ask me where we got this money. Let me read to you a few of the increases which have been brought about not by severe legislation upon the people, not by any attempt to endanger the happiness, comfort and prosperity of the people, not by unfair taxation, but by legislation and taxation whereby the wealthier people, those who are being protected in their property and lives, the people who are reaping most of the benefits from the carrying on of our affairs in this Province, were made to contribute. Let me refer to some of the increases which we have made between 1904 and the present time.

Where the Revenue Increased

In 1904 the Dominion subsidy was \$1,339,286. We increased that to \$2,396,378 by arrangement with the Dominion Government. Forests and Mines in 1904 produced \$2,767,735; in 1917, \$3,579,196.

Succession duties in 1904 gave \$458,000, and last year \$3,157,000. During the past year we estimated that the receipts from Succession Duty would amount to \$2,500,000. As a matter of fact we received \$3,177,000 and refunded \$20,000, leaving net receipts \$3,157,000. The total cost of collection was \$43,000. The amounts received from Succession Duty for the last ten years are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.
1909 (10 months)	\$677,684 93
1910	724,296 78
1911	1,013,902 52
1912	846,632 03
1913	1,102,519 20
1914	1,253,951 36
1915	1,721,167 84
1916	2,451,794 00
1917	3,228,226 38
1918	3,157,566 88
10 years	\$16,177,741 92

There were 22 estates which paid last year over \$25,000. In one estate which was valued in the inventory at \$2,500,000 we increased the valuation on investigation by \$144,000. In another estate valued at \$3,144,000 we increased the valuation

by \$45,000. The increased duty received by reason of these investigations amounted to \$70,000. There were other cases where increases were made in proportion by reason of the simple means adopted for investigation of estates.

During the year the Province remitted duty to the amount of \$45,302 on the estates of soldiers. You will recollect that two years ago I had the honour of introducing in this House a measure authorizing me to remit the duty upon the estate of a soldier who was either killed in battle or died as a result of wounds received there, or while on active service. The number of soldiers' estates dealt with was 57, and the largest estate upon which duty was remitted amounted to \$254,000. We remitted on that estate a share which was payable to his mother and remitted one-half of the duty upon the other shares which went to the sisters.

In addition to that we have increased the payment from Corporations Tax from \$420,000 in 1904 to \$1,800,000. From the Provincial Secretary's Department the revenue has increased from \$100,000 to \$460,000; Public Institutions from \$110,000 to \$863,000. From Amusements Tax, which is an entirely new tax, we received last year \$531,000, in addition to which there should be added the license fees for censoring films. From Motor Vehicles Tax in 1904 we received \$1,282 and last year the sum of \$1,214,000, or in other words \$1,213,000 more than we did ten years ago. We received from Game and Fisheries \$493,000 against \$47,000 in 1904; from Agriculture \$163,000 as against \$57,000 in 1904; Casual Revenue in 1904, \$107,000; last year \$991,000.

The War tax brought us last year \$2,054,000. I wish to point out that the War Expenditure for the year ending 31st October, 1918, amounted to \$3,645,619.77. Of this amount \$1,591,406.99 was carried down in Capital Expenditure. The reason for this is, that in the year 1915, if you will look up the Public Accounts for that time, you will find that we received from the war tax \$1,942,520, and we paid out \$1,346,478, and we carried down in Capital Receipts \$596,042.67. In the year 1916, we received \$1,997,146.19; we actually ex-

pended in that time \$749,218.22, and we carried down in Capital Receipts \$1,247,927.97, or a total of \$1,843,970.64 carried down in Capital Receipts in 1915 and 1916, against which there has been no amount carried down in Capital Expenditure, and so, when we found this year that we had expended \$3,645,619.77, it was necessary that we carry down the amount over and above the receipts from the war tax into Capital Expenditure to offset the amount previously placed in Capital Receipts.

A Growing Time for Ontario

Sir, the Government takes to itself some credit for the introduction at various times during the last several years of legislation which, while not drastic, yet has contributed largely to the up-keep of government institutions, and the maintenance of the public service. It is true that we have correspondingly been increasing our expenditures. That was necessary. The people of to-day cannot live on the services which were given to them in the past. We had to build new institutions; we have had to introduce new methods for the treatment of the insane and those who are suffering, and even to-day we do not say that our methods are absolutely up-to-date. During the war it has been our desire so far as we could to keep down expenditure; consequently now that the time has arrived when we can look to the future with some complacency, when we can look forward to the erection of buildings which will make life more agreeable for those who may be unfortunate enough to be placed in those institutions, it is the intention of the Government to go on with those building operations in almost every one of those public institutions.

Just for a moment, without wearying the House with figures, let me point out the increases which we have had last year in our revenue. Motor Licenses increased \$283,000; Public Institutions, \$332,000; Game and Fisheries, \$270,000; Casual Revenue, \$530,000; Hydro-Electric, an increase in payment of interest, \$227,000; T. & N. O. Railway, \$50,000. Altogether we had increases amounting to \$1,781,000 in receipts.

There is a decrease of \$781,000, the greater part of which was from the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, although in that Department the revenue was something over \$200,000 more than the estimate.

Now, with regard to capital receipts, these last year amounted to \$16,000,000. Of that sum \$15,000,000 was money borrowed, and of that money borrowed \$2,000,000 was to pay off a loan which was then becoming due, and the balance, \$13,000,000, was expended as follows: Hydro-Electric enterprises, \$8,569,000; \$1,591,000 in excess of the war tax; \$228,000 on the T. & N. O. Railway; \$645,000 on Northern Ontario development; \$642,000 on improvement of highways; \$538,000 on public buildings, and \$2,000,000 of Treasury Bills paid off; on the Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, \$22,000; altogether making a total of \$14,442,000.

Ontario's Financial Position

A word or two about our position financially. As I said a moment ago, we closed the year with a balance in the bank of \$5,157,000. Our liquid assets, you will see on looking over the statements which have been placed on every member's desk, amount to \$71,000,000. The total liabilities of the Province amount to \$75,000,000.

I have heard of the oratory of some of my political opponents,—I am not yet quite sure whether they are opponents or not—but in some of the recent campaigns I read of people addressing the public of this Province, and stating, I have no doubt with bulging eyes and bated breath, that we had an enormous debt of \$75,000,000. We have. Wonderful! But apparently my honourable friends have never looked on the other side of the page. I wonder if at any of those meetings which they addressed, they ever told the people what was in the other column,—the assets? Yes, we have \$75,000,000 of debt. I am proud of it, because it represents advancement by the people of the Province. (Hear, Hear).

Of that money there is \$22,000,000 invested in the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. What would we have

done without that railway? I doubted at one time with some of our political opponents as to the wisdom of building that road, but I am free to make this statement now, that I was wrong and they were right. (Opposition applause). My honourable friends applaud! Of course they applaud! Any assets which originate with them—all right. Any assets which originate with us—all wrong, no matter if ten times as good. (Applause).

T. & N. O. a Sound Investment

Let me go on and tell my honourable friends something more, and see whether they will applaud as much as they did a moment ago. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway every year during the last number of years has created a deficit annually of \$600,000; and, therefore, we are paying in addition to the running charges of the road, as interest upon the money invested, the amount I have stated. I say that I approve of the road. We did not build it as a money-making institution; we built it for colonization purposes, and as the months go on we will have in that great north country new fields of development and wealth. We may go on to James Bay. I do not say we will, but there are 20,000,000 acres of land which we have to explore, to settle and to mine in different sections. My opinion, Mr. Speaker, is that it will not be long until the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will be a paying investment.

Challenge Financial Misrepresentation

But my honourable friends did not applaud so much when this Government instituted another public service which during the years has been building up every day comfort, health and happiness among the people of Ontario. I refer to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. (Ministerial applause.) We have invested in the Hydro-Electric enterprise \$44,000,000 altogether. We have \$36,000.00 of direct investment in the Hydro. Last year I received in interest from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission \$1,412,604.80, the exact interest to a cent, and I do not hear my honourable friends applaud

that. (Laughter and applause.) But I have noticed that if you lead my honourable friends opposite properly they always come up to the trough to drink at the right time. Let me say this much further. During the campaign which was carried on in Manitoulin and North Ontario, I happened to hear of a so called new political party which was standing aghast at the enormous debt. I will ask my honourable friends who sit here, if they speak upon the budget, to say whether or not they approve of the expenditure of \$44,000,000 on the Hydro-Electric; and whether or not they approve of the expenditure of \$22,000,000 on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. If my honourable friends agree that the expenditure is right, I will expect, when the next election comes around in which they are engaged, that they will not allow their eyes to bulge or speak in bated breath of a debt of \$75,000,000, but that they will point to the other side of the question and will show that amidst the assets is safely invested \$22,000,000 in the Government railway, and \$44,000,000 safely invested in Hydro-Electric enterprises.

Other Liquid Assets

In addition to those assets, there is \$5,157,000 in cash in the banks. I do not know why it is but they cannot give us credit even for what is real cash. Then run down the line: we have drainage debentures, which we bought from the farmers of the country, issued by the municipal corporations throughout the Province, amounting to \$930,000, and my honourable friends from Manitoulin and North Ontario have benefited, no doubt, from these undertakings. We have \$930,000 invested in those debentures, and for what purpose? For the purpose of making the lives of farmers in those and other districts easier. We lend them the money at 4 per cent., and these debentures given us by the municipalities are among our assets. Yet the opposition will not give us credit for them! Then we have a balance due from the sale of the asylum property in this city of \$600,000. We hold a mortgage for it, which is bearing interest. We are not given any credit for that, although we can get the money any day we like. We have

owing to us Crown Lands dues of \$1,100,000, for timber dues \$1,200,000; the Common School Fund of \$1,500,000, and taking all these figures together, which we could convert into cash to-morrow, we have very nearly \$71,000,000 of liquid assets.

We have in addition to the \$71,000,000 of liquid assets, \$22,000,000 invested in public buildings, most of it invested during the last fifteen years, and every day there is more money going into these public institutions. That makes altogether \$93,000,000.

Total Assets of \$600,000,000

We do not stop there with our assets. We have other assets. If my honourable friends will look at the statements which we have placed before them, they will find we have natural assets which belong to the Province of \$503,000,000, which we can sell at any time we like. So taking all together, we have about \$600,000,000 of assets against the miserable little debt of \$75,000,000. (Loud applause.)

My experience during the four and one-half years that I have been Treasurer has proven to me that the Province of Ontario has a pre-eminent position in the financial world both of America and Europe. We have never gone into anything of a nature which would require a large expenditure, in which we have not been able to foresee the result in benefits to the people of the Province. We have not gone into any schemes which did not promise returns to the Province, either immediate or remote. I say, sir, in some other Provinces (I will not specify them) schemes have been entered into which have not proven so beneficial to the Province or the Government. But so long as this Government is in power, the undertakings upon which we enter will be closely scrutinised. The money of the people should not be invested in any scheme unless we can satisfy ourselves that it is sound. (Hear, hear.)

The Money Markets

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to dwell at any greater length now upon these items, but I have a word or two or say with regard to the finances of the Province both as an encouragement

and as a warning. We have during the last fiscal year found it necessary to go into the money markets for loans. I told you we borrowed altogether \$15,725,000. In the early part of the year we could not borrow money either in Canada or in the United States. The United States Government went into the market for a huge loan of many billions of dollars. Our Canadian Government next entered the market for a loan of four or five hundred million dollars, and we were told to keep out of the road, so to speak, and the Federal Government would advance whatever money we required. I went down to Ottawa, as did the Treasurers of the other Provinces, and interviewed Sir Thomas White. He told me that we could have all the money we wanted so long as it was for necessary works. He fixed the rate of interest at six and one-half per cent. At the time we required the money badly for Hydro-Electric and other works. We had to get the money. There was no market in Toronto. We offered the bonds here and could not get a purchaser at a satisfactory rate, so we borrowed the money from the Dominion at six and one-half per cent. The rate was fixed because other Provinces could not borrow money at less than seven and seven and one-half per cent. After we had made a loan of \$2,000,000, I decided to endeavour to test out this market and prove whether or not the people of Ontario would be willing to lend at a lesser rate. We entered the market and obtained money at six and one-half per cent. or a little better. And subsequently every loan we placed last year we were able to get around six per cent. although other Provinces were borrowing from the Dominion and other places at six and one-half or seven per cent.

Highest Credit in Canada

This year the Government has been able to do even better. I mention one loan, and I do so particularly because the Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba, with perhaps a modest feeling of exultation on his return from New York, gave out a statement to the press, not alone in Manitoba, but in Toronto and Montreal, that he had just returned from New York after having made the best loan made by any Province since the war.

Mr. Brown, the Treasurer of the Province of Manitoba, is a personal friend of mine. I will not comment on that more than to say this: I, too, went to New York, and I saw the money lenders because I wanted a million dollars for the Province. We obtained that money at less than five and one-half per cent. We bought exchange ourselves on Toronto, and the net cost of that money for six months to the Province was at the rate of 1.96 per annum. Whereas, the Treasurer of Manitoba, who made his arrangement with the Bank of Montreal, and through whom he bought, came home with one million dollars, and he is paying at a five and one-half per cent. rate on that.

Mr. Speaker, after that we made another loan. These loans you will see were all required for capital expenditures, particularly for the Hydro-Electric, and were placed at a rate of around five and one-half per cent. for three years. May I impress upon this House my profound conviction that no Government at the present time should enter into financial obligations for a long period at the rates of interest which are prevailing to-day. I was told by the highest financial authorities here, who were endeavouring to have me place a loan that way, that we could not get a loan through in New York, Toronto or Montreal at a shorter date than ten years for five and one-half per cent. I said I doubted it, and I came to the conclusion that there was something wrong if we had to borrow money for ten years at five and one-half per cent. So I went into the market in New York, and after considerable bargaining I put through a loan for three years at five and one-half per cent. We can renew it at the end of three years.

My reason for saying that to the House is this: My judgment is that within three years we will be able to enter another money market, and that market is Great Britain. Before the war, Great Britain was the centre of the money markets of the world. They went there from the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, all the different colonies, India, Japan, and China, in order to put through their monetary transactions. Amidst the great flow of people who went there were

men from our own Dominion and the other Provinces. We were able to borrow money in England at four and one-half per cent. before the war. We had been borrowing money for many years at three and one-half per cent. The Dominion Government was borrowing money at three per cent. or even less. Why was the Dominion Government able to borrow money at a lower rate than we? Because neither this Province nor any other Canadian Province is upon what they call the Trustee List in England.

Remove Difficulty in England

When at Ottawa recently attending the Interprovincial Conference as a representative of the Ontario Government, I brought to the attention of the Minister of Finance, and all the members of the Dominion Government who were in attendance at that meeting, this question of supreme importance to all the Provinces of Confederation,—that of having the securities of the Province placed upon the Trustee List. It is our intention to have another meeting with the Minister of Finance and urge upon him as emphatically as possible the advisability of strong action with regard to the matter.

We believe that the effectiveness of the soldiers whom we sent from the Province of Ontario to fight the battles of the Empire, and the contributions made by the people of the Province and by the Government, are such that the British people will be quite ready to accept our securities and that the Government of Great Britain will be willing to place them upon the Trustee List.

Meaning of "The Trustee List"

To explain what I mean, let me say that up to the present time our securities have never been on the Trustee List, although former Treasurers of this Province have urged it. The securities, however, of almost every other Commonwealth in the Empire as well as of all Colonies are placed upon the Trustee List. One wonders why it is that those of the Province of Ontario are not similarly treated. Apparently the Courts of

Great Britain have decided that they cannot be accepted because of the definition of the word "Colony." None of the Provinces of Canada come within the legal definition of a colony as used in the Trustee Act of 1893 and so under the law trustees cannot invest in our stock. There was an attempt made to remove the objection and The Colonial Stock Act was passed. Under that Act, trustees were authorized to invest in the stock or debentures of the Colonies, and the Province came within the definition of a colony in that Act, and thus trust investments under this amending Act were made available as trustee securities under certain regulations of the Treasury Department. It was provided that a formal consent by the Colonies should be filed; that any legislation in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament might be disallowed. Now all the Crown Colonies, including the Dominion of Canada, have passed the legislation required by these regulations and trustees can invest in their securities, but under The British North America Act the power of disallowing provincial legislation is reserved exclusively to the Governor-General in Council, and the Imperial authorities hold that the Canadian Provinces, therefore, cannot comply with the Treasury Department regulation as to disallowance. For that reason, up to the present time, none of our securities have been accepted under The Trustee Act. It is important to every one of the provinces, and I am hopeful that there will be united action taken in the future, where we will be able again to place such securities as we may desire to offer at satisfactory rates in Great Britain.

British Organize for Post War Trade

Another important matter concerning our finances which appeals to me strongly is the fact that Great Britain is showing the way with regard to financial supremacy, and she is doing it by being well prepared for such conditions as we are experiencing now. All the financial strength of Great Britain is being conserved and controlled by the country and practically no money is allowed to be invested in other than British industries without the consent of the Government. The financial institutions have been consolidated both for banking and for

commercial purposes, which include agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. There has also been organized a Company with a capital, I understand, of £400,000,000, or two billion dollars, to develop and uphold foreign trade and finance foreign countries when peace is settled. Financial institutions are the principal shareholders in this Company. The British have practical control of the cotton, wool, leather, rubber, zinc, tin and copper of the world, which are the principal raw materials used for manufactured goods for export. These are sold by auction under advice from England to the highest bidder, thus giving the home manufacturer the advantage over foreigners in the first cost at their own factories and mills. The factories have anticipated peace for some time and consequently their organization for competitive trade is well in hand with large stocks of goods in store ready for shipment, and travellers are now over the whole world selling British goods. Immediately peace was declared, British merchant ships were released to enable the operating Company to place them on their old routes without delay and establish new trade routes. Shipbuilding for the merchant marine is being vigorously pushed, and the British are giving the preference both as to price and delivery to British registered vessels. Restrictions are placed upon imports that will interfere with British trade in such a way that contracts made for goods outside of Britain before peace at high prices are practically cancelled and the goods produced at home. What impresses one most with regard to Great Britain is the earnest desire to get the best brains of the country working upon their great problems and also the absolute unity of all the interests from finance to labour, excepting a few agitators, to be first in every line or field of business, that is to follow the war—and the British Government is behind it all.

A Lesson for Canadians

Now the lesson this should teach us is this, briefly, that we must depend upon ourselves to put our own house in order. Our best men should be brought together representing finance, manufacturing, agriculture, labour, commerce and transportation and give serious consideration to the various problems

before this country. They should collectively devise ways and means to master these problems, not by sacrificing one interest for another, but by all joining in a policy that will best serve to develop the country, by increasing the rural population, carrying on essential public works, develop manufacturing for home requirements and stabilize exchange for exports. These latter should be carried by Canadian ships, built with Canadian steel, by Canadian workmen in Canadian shipyards. In so far as this Government is concerned it has already shown the way with regard to many of these problems which vitally affect the Province of Ontario. It remains for other Governments to exercise the same spirit of progress and despatch in helping to work out the problems to which I have referred.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as the hour is getting on and I have a good deal to say yet, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the different Commissions operating under this Government.

Millions for Workmen's Compensation

Beginning with The Workmen's Compensation Board, during the year they considered 47,848 cases and paid out in compensation from time to time the sum of \$3,514,648.47, as compared with 36,514 cases in 1917, involving payment of compensation to the amount of \$2,913,085.81. How the Province of Ontario protects Labour by means of this Board, established by the present Government in 1914, is readily verified from the fact that the enormous sum of \$9,530,221 has been paid out in compensation during the four years since The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed. The workers have no contributions or premiums to pay for these benefits. Compensation is paid for accidents irrespective of the question as to whether there was negligence on the part of the sufferer or not. The Government of Ontario bears practically the whole of the expenses of administration, so that all but an insignificant fraction of the Insurance Funds contributed by the employers goes direct to the workers. During 1918 the highest award of compensation amounted to \$13,428.71, consisting of bi-weekly payments and pension for life. The largest award that could

be made under the law of New York in a similar case would be \$3,500; Ohio, \$3,750; Michigan, \$3,000; and under the law of Quebec no compensation would be awarded because of the salary exceeding \$1,200 per year. The comparison of benefits received by workmen under the respective laws of other places is calculated to be as follows: Where Ontario workmen receive \$100 benefit and unlimited medical, nursing and hospital attention, Michigan workmen receive \$55.38; Ohio, \$102.50; New York, \$101.70; Pennsylvania, \$55.91; Minnesota, \$71.88; Illinois, \$79.34; Indiana, \$72.42; and Wisconsin, \$89.99.

A Model Act

The Ontario Act is now everywhere recognized as being a model piece of legislation. It is the bare truth to say it is recognized as the best. It has already been the model for other Provinces; Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba (largely), Alberta and New Brunswick have since adopted similar Acts. In the United States now also its leading features are being copied; the model bill drafted by Commissioner Meeker, United States Department of Labour, embodies its leading features, notably the system of collective liability of employers. Kansas has a draft bill following the same lines. From being a model for Canada it is now becoming a model also for the United States. Ontario is not satisfied, however, merely to have as good an Act as other places, or even to have a better one, but always desires to make improvements and to be in the lead. Necessary changes and amendments to meet new conditions of things will always receive the solicitous attention of the Government.

One of the great advantages of the Ontario Act as it is being administered is that the money goes directly to the workman himself or his dependants, without litigation and without expense of any kind to the workman. Practically every dollar paid by the employer goes to the workman for compensation or is paid for medical aid. Probably under no other law is this true to the same extent.

(Since the budget speech was delivered The Workmen's Compensation Act has been amended, and the amount of pensions paid to widows and dependants substantially increased.)

Some of the Awards

As an illustration of the awards under The Workmen's Compensation Act, the following may be cited:

C., a miner, was holding a drill for his partner. A piece of steel flew and penetrated his left eye, resulting in serious impairment of vision. As treatment by a specialist was necessary, the claimant was brought to Toronto and placed in the Toronto General Hospital. In addition to his travelling expenses being paid, \$160.50 was paid by the Board for medical and hospital services. For nine weeks total temporary disability he received \$123.94 and for permanent partial disability he was awarded \$130 in cash and a monthly pension for life of \$8.50.

T. was grinding a steel plate. A strip which was being cut off coiled up behind him and struck him on the head, inflicting a slight contusion of the brain. Claimant lost no time but required an X-ray and surgical attention, for which the Board paid \$12.50.

S., a railway employee, jumped from his train, fearing a collision, and was drawn under the wheels of the car, losing both feet. He was paid \$14.42 a week while his wounds were healing, amounting to \$449.61, and was awarded a pension of \$62.49 a month for life. The value of this pension on the basis of what would be necessary to purchase a similar annuity is \$15,897.46, making, with the \$449.61 paid him in weekly allowances, total compensation of \$16,347.07. He also received medical aid during the first month's disability. With the possible exception of New York, and the Federal law, no similar law on the continent would have given so liberal a compensation, and in the case of a higher wage earner the amount would have been much greater, running as high in Ontario as \$21.15 a week. The highest allowance in New York is \$15 a week; in Ohio the highest is \$12 a week. Under the laws of Michigan and Pennsylvania in a similar case only \$4,000 could have been awarded.

B., a carpenter, fell on the steps and severely injured his back. During the 46 weeks he was disabled the Board paid

him \$42.30 bi-weekly, amounting in all to \$969.38. His doctor bills, amounting to \$20.50, were also paid.

M., a foreman, was holding a drift pin with a pair of tongs. A fellow-workman struck the pin with a sledge hammer causing it to fly up and strike M. under the right eye. His skull was fractured and death resulted next day. In addition to paying the doctors' and hospital bills amounting to \$54.50 and \$75 for burial expenses, the Board awarded the claimant's widow a pension of \$40 a month for herself and five children.

C. was moving a timber near the edge of a pier excavation, when he slipped and fell into the excavation, receiving serious injuries resulting in permanent paralysis of the muscles of the neck and right arm. In this case the employer, being in Schedule 2, is individually liable to furnish the medical, hospital and nursing services. The Board awarded him \$290.20 in bi-weekly payments for 20 weeks temporary total disability and for permanent partial disability he was awarded a monthly pension of \$62.87 for life.

B. was feeding lining into a calender. His hands were placed too near the rollers and became caught and drawn in. His right hand was taken off above the wrist and the left was so badly lacerated that only the thumb could be saved. For 14 weeks' temporary total disability he received \$163.66 in bi-weekly payments. For permanent partial disability the Board awarded him \$150 in cash and \$50 a month for life.

D., a stationary engineer, was dressing a belt which was slipping. In withdrawing his arm he was struck by a belt bracket which threw his hand between the belt and the pulley, causing fracture of both bones of his forearm. His doctor's bills amounting to \$30 were paid, and for 17 weeks temporary total disability the Board paid him in bi-weekly payments \$233.75. For permanent disability he was awarded \$100 cash and \$21.50 a month for life.

N., a factory manager, noticed the floor beginning to sag and went down to see as to putting in supports. While underneath the floor gave way and N. was instantly killed. The sum of \$75 was paid for burial expenses and his widow was awarded a monthly pension of \$20.

J. was working near the entrance of a shaft when a large piece of rock broke away from the face of the cliff about 100 feet above. In falling it broke into pieces. One piece flew and struck J., fracturing both bones of his right leg above the ankle. As this is a case coming under Schedule 2 of the Act, the employer is required to furnish the surgical, hospital and nursing services. He was laid up for 26 weeks, for which he received in bi-weekly payments \$14.85 a week, amounting in all to \$386.10. His permanent impairment consisted of the loss of his right leg below the knee. For this he was awarded a monthly pension of \$16.57 for life.

H., while punching out buckles with a power press, turned to look around and accidentally put his hand under the punch, resulting in the loss of parts of three fingers of his right hand. His doctor and hospital bills amounting to \$32.25 were paid and for eight weeks' temporary total disability he received \$87. For the loss of his fingers the Board awarded him \$100 payable at once and \$7.50 a month for life.

M. slipped and sprained his ankle while skidding logs. He was laid up for three and a half weeks, for which he received \$34.79. The sum of \$7 was paid also for medical attention.

M., a T.N.T. operator, commenced to blow a quantity of acid gas into the nitrator without first closing a four-inch inlet. A great volume of fumes was emitted, some of which M. inhaled. A second "fume-up" on the same shift was caused by his failure to open an exhaust while trying to run another charge of gas into the nitrator. By inhaling the acid fumes he suffered severe irritation of the lungs and bronchial tubes. For temporary disability, lasting nearly 22 weeks, the Board in addition to paying \$61.75 for doctor and hospital services, awarded him in bi-weekly payments \$416.54. Death finally resulted. The Board paid the funeral expenses and awarded the claimant's parents, who were partly dependent upon his earnings, a lump sum payment of \$400.

P. and a fellow workman were carrying a heavy plate. The plate slipped and fell on P's. toe, causing nearly seven weeks' temporary total disability. The Board paid him in bi-weekly payments \$80.63; \$23.50 was paid his doctor for dressings, etc.

These are but a few of the many cases I might cite wherein the present Government through the medium of The Workmen's Compensation Board are providing for the injured workman and his dependants.

T. & N. O. Worth the Cost

Then there is The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, which operated last year 459 miles of railway. Its total operating revenue was \$2,800,000, operating expenses were \$2,390,000, and the net earnings of the road were \$429,000. With the net earnings we have to pay \$900,000 for interest on the bonds, so you will see that there is over \$500,000 of a loss in interest on that road.

But lest my honourable friends should do as some person did not long ago and misquote some of my remarks in regard to the T. & N. O. Railway, let me place myself right. You will recall that some few years ago we obtained from the Dominion Government a cash subsidy of over \$2,000,000. I remember very well my honourable friend the present Attorney-General having a considerable debate with certain honourable gentlemen opposite on that question: Finally the referee decided that my honourable friend from Bruce (Mr. Bowman) had lost and the Attorney-General had won in regard to the application of that money. So the subsidy that we received from the Dominion Government was applied in payment of interest which had matured in the past and which the Government had paid. The net result of this up to the present time is that the total loss upon the Government road, although it has been in operation for thirteen years, is \$900,000, and the loss this year is between \$500,000 and \$600,000, and so I say again, in speaking of this road, if during the thirteen years that it has been in operation it has cost \$100,000 a year—and that is about the average in these years—and if during the next few years it should cost us half a million dollars more, yet I say it was well worth that cost, and it will ultimately prove its value to the Province of Ontario. I have no doubt that should the Government desire to sell the road to a private corporation or the Dominion Government, we should

receive every solitary dollar invested in it. There is, of course, another element to be considered, and that is Government ownership of a road which is going into the vast territory in the north. If we desire to settle it properly along the lines of which my honourable friend the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines has spoken, along lines which will really help the settlers, who will be grouped together rather than scattered far apart, where continuous farming operations will be going on, then it is desirable that the Government should have control over this road.

Hydro-Electric Expansion

These are the Commissions, in addition to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which have been operating during the year. With reference to Hydro, we expended last year:

On Niagara Transmission Lines	\$1,781,000
Chippawa-Queenston Power Development	5,187,000
Severn System	357,000
St. Lawrence System	142,000
Eugenia Falls System	231,000
Central Ontario System	641,000
Rideau System	151,000
On construction lines, maintenance of stores, etc. ...	188,000

which with several smaller items make a total of \$8,954,110.

It is estimated that during the coming year the expenditure upon Hydro-Electric works, the greater part of which will be upon the Chippawa-Queenston development, will be \$11,000,000. There will also be an expenditure upon the development near Port Arthur and Fort William, upon lines in Eastern Ontario and other works.

Therefore, these Commissions as they go on will require a great deal of money to finance their undertakings. We will require during the year, in my judgment, to borrow altogether to carry on works involving capital expenditure which I have announced, in addition to the \$11,000,000, probably \$4,000,000 more. We have maturing in New York in October \$3,000,000 of Treasury notes; consequently we will be required to borrow probably a total of \$17,000,000.

I do not, however, anticipate any delay or difficulty in obtaining the loans. But I do expect this: that members in this House, instead of endeavouring to injure the credit of the Province during these strenuous times, will rather endeavour to uphold it. I shall not ask them to say what they do not believe, to bolster up any statement with which they may not agree, but I do say that for merely party purposes a man should not stand up in this House and strive to decry the reputation of the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) It will be strenuous work in the next two or three years to finance this Province. We will, within the next five years, have to refund to the extent of \$50,000,000, and every dollar of it is expended in works which are bringing income to the Treasury, but if word is continuously being scattered broadcast throughout the Province that we have a deficit, that this Province is going to the "demnition bow-wows," by a lot of irresponsible people who do not care a scrap so long as they make political capital, then we are not true to the traditions which brought us into this House. It is the duty of every man, whether in Opposition or on the Government side, to uphold the fair name of Ontario. I say this emphatically, not through fear of criticism, because they may criticize me as much as they like so long as they do not belittle the good name of the Province of Ontario.

Fish as a War Food

I now wish to refer to one or two smaller matters. My honourable friend, the Minister of Public Works, went largely into the fish business. The educational effect of the work which the Minister of Public Works has carried on has been remarkable. I find that the people of the Province were not very large fish eaters (I am not speaking of all the people of the Province) until this innovation was introduced. In fact there was only one particular element of our population who actually abstained from meat one day each week all the year around.

The Ontario Government fishing enterprise was born of necessity during the war period, combined with a desire on the

part of the Government to serve the people in a practical and efficient manner.

Constantly decreasing food supplies had been facing the world since the beginning of the war. The necessity of feeding our soldiers was recognized as a first great need. Meats for export were essential; these were becoming daily more scarce. The cost of living continued to soar; an economic crisis appeared imminent. With the object of meeting this threefold problem the Government embarked on its policy of securing and distributing fresh-water fish at cost to the people of the Province, and this in the face of criticism from interested parties.

Within the area of the Province there are nearly 42,000 square miles of fresh water, embracing the most important fresh-water fisheries in the world. Up to that time the people of Ontario had only been indifferent consumers of fish. Up to 1911 about 90 to 95 per cent. of the fish caught in provincial waters were exported to other markets. In many of our important towns fish could not be purchased at any price, while in others the price charged seemed exorbitant.

To secure fish in large quantities, to arrange for general distribution, to educate the people in preparing and cooking fish, and above all to secure a supply at reasonable prices,—these were the problems facing the Government. The fish were secured from inland waters, some of the lakes having never been previously fished commercially. This supply was augmented by fish secured from the licensed fishermen who are operating in the Province.

What has been accomplished? Over 3,000,000 lbs. of Government fresh-water fish were distributed within the Province between May 1 and December 1, 1918. This distribution was accomplished through over 600 dealers, serving more than 200 municipalities—cities, towns, villages and rural parts. This quantity of fish equals 30,000 boxes, and would require for transportation 200 refrigerator cars, or 20 express trains of 10 cars each.

Fully \$500,000 Saved for Ontario Housewives

Before the Government began distributing fish, whitefish and trout were being sold in the Province as high as 25 to 30 cents a pound. The uniform rate for this fish maintained by the Government throughout the Province was 15 cents per pound. The Government plan effected a direct saving to the people of at least 5 cents per pound, which is not less than \$150,000. In addition the policy regulated the prices charged by dealers, thus indirectly saving the people an added sum equally as great, while the further saving by the use of fish instead of the higher priced meats, it is reasonable to assume would amount to another \$200,000, which would mean that the total domestic saving effected through this enterprise was not less than \$500,000. (Applause.)

It should be understood that in addition to this immense saving to the householders of the Province, this Government fish branch has been self-sustaining, producing sufficient profit to pay all working expenses and to take care of all capital expenditures involved in such a scheme, including wharves, packing plant, ice house and other buildings at Lake Nipigon, together with all other equipment, and leave a credit balance of \$14,516.47.

This policy has been an economic success. It has benefited the masses. It has popularized the eating of fish. It has established sanitary distribution. It has shown the public the value of this great natural asset, and it has shown the ability of the Government to deal promptly and wisely with such questions in times of world need.

The average cost of handling fish, including storage, packing, transportation, administration expenses, etc., is about 94 cents per 100 lbs. or less than one cent a pound. (Applause.)

To summarize I may add that there has been a direct and indirect saving for the people of \$500,000:

Net profit, after providing for all expenditure, capital and otherwise	\$14,516 47
Amount paid fishermen during period	169,234 00
Of this amount Indians on Lake Nipigon received	13,693 75
(Thus providing profitable employment for these wards of the Government.)	

Capital expenditure, buildings, plant, etc., at Nipigon..	22,465 61
Cash paid Provincial Treasurer	235,004 30
Amount at credit, outstanding	47,705 02
Assets in excess of liability	48,065 67

What About Agriculture?

Now, I want to deal for a moment with the Department of Agriculture. There have been whisperings, there have been speeches made on the question of agriculture, men have entered this House who have taken a deep interest in Agriculture, and if you heard what they said on the platform, you would know they found fault with the Government. And, as I look around and see all the farmers who are in this House, my hon. friend from North Ontario should admit they are fairly well represented. I can see them on both sides, farmers all around me, my hon. friend from South Wentworth (Mr. Regan), my hon. friend from North Middlesex (Mr. Grieve), my hon. friend from South Essex (Mr. Wigle), and many men from other ridings, who have been members of this House for several years. They have witnessed the development of the policy of this Government with regard to Agriculture. And yet, sir, in the last few months we have had certain gentlemen going along the highways and byways of different ridings telling the people that we did nothing for agriculture, that this was a House of lawyers and doctors, and there were no farmers here. What would my hon. friend from Middlesex say if told he was not a farmer, although he has spent sixty years or more of his life on the farm? Is there any justification for a man desiring to enter this House on the ground that there are not enough farmers in the Legislature?

It is hardly fair to claim that the agricultural people of the Province of Ontario have not been well represented in this House. My opinion is that they never were so well represented. I have a recollection as a young man of reading of a similar movement in this country some years ago when the farming community became involved, and the Patrons of Industry made their entry into the public arena with a flourish of trumpets. They came into this House wonderfully strong,—seventeen members were elected. At the commencement they

voted now on one side, now on another,—some this way and some that. Did the country benefit? Merely to this extent: that they supported practically everything the Minister of Agriculture proposed because behind it all they could not disassociate themselves from their party! My reason for recalling this is not to find fault with my hon. friends. They have a right to come here if they conduct themselves as they should, and if they are going to be independent they may be of considerable use to their constituencies and to this Legislature. I would say to my hon. friends there is plenty of room for suggestions. We take suggestions from my hon. friends opposite, we take them from our supporters on this side of the House. If my hon. friends opposite have any suggestions to make which will increase for the farmer the benefits of life, or his surroundings, I have no doubt this Government will be very glad to hear of them. But it is unfair to lead the people to believe that the farmers have not been represented here. Ever since I came into this House there have been many farmers on the other side and on our side, and they have taken a prominent part in the debates. We have an Agricultural Committee. I venture to say there is no committee given a freer hand in this Dominion than is given to the Agricultural Committee. There are plenty of farmers in this House, and they have been dealing with agricultural questions every year during the fourteen years I have been in this House, and they will continue to do so while Governments exists in the Province of Ontario.

Generous Grants to Agriculture

Now what happened last year? We find that the Department of Agriculture has been increasing from year to year those grants which we expend on agriculture. Last year we expended directly on agriculture the sum of \$735,000 and a much larger sum indirectly. The crops increased during the last number of years to a very considerable extent.

Last year the acreage and field crops were larger than ever before—just a few thousand below ten million—exceeding 1917 by 261,000, being the largest acreage ever cropped in any one year by the farmers of Ontario.

Taking the four seasons during which we have carried on under war conditions, the farmers have cropped a total of 560,000 more acres than during the four seasons which immediately preceded the war. The acreage of spring wheat has been one of the largest in recent years and was almost 100 per cent. larger than last year. Barley increased 20 per cent., peas 25 per cent., oats 7 per cent.

On the question of yields, we find that several records have been broken. The average yield was 25.6 bushels of spring wheat, 25.5 of barley and 42.6 bushels of oats, each of which constitute a high record for the Province. Peas had an average yield of 21 bushels per acre.

Value of field crops in Ontario in last four years compared to previous four:

1911	\$179,974,358	1915	\$210,674,415
1912	185,790,341	1916	233,748,948
1913	168,455,253	1917	333,691,563
1914	199,152,945	1918	375,000,000 (unofficial)

Approximately 560,000 more acres were cropped in Ontario during the war years than in the four years preceding the war. The total acreage in field crops for 1918 was 9,984,138, the largest in the history of the Province.

Government Loans for Seed Grain

There is another question closely affecting agriculture, and that is our policy with regard to seed grain loans. Two years ago it was necessary that there should be an increase in production throughout Ontario. Estimates were prepared by the Dominion Government and by the Imperial Government followed by earnest requests that every portion of the British Empire should endeavour to increase its output of foodstuffs. We had a Resources Committee composed of members from both sides of the House and men in different walks of life. It was recommended by that Committee that we should, under an agreement with the Canadian Bankers' Association, advance the farmers of this Province any sum up to \$200 for the purpose of buying seed grain. We did that. The first year we advanced

\$142,000, all of which has been repaid with the exception of some \$23,000. In 1918 we advanced \$154,000, of which sum \$70,000 remains unpaid. We have a total of \$93,000 out of \$297,000 remaining unpaid. Although the local banker was to make enquiries and satisfy himself that the person to whom the money was to be advanced was reasonably sure of repaying, there may be some losses in connection with these loans. They are repaid to the banks, and in many cases the banks are hopeful they will be able to make a final collection. It was a wonderful step towards assisting people who were unable in 1917 to buy seed grain. The loans were made in every part of Ontario from the farthest North to the County of Essex, and the returns from production, I think, will prove to the members of this House that the Government was not tardy when it came a question of increasing farm production.

Educate by Moving Pictures

Another subject to which I wish to refer is the Provincial Motion Picture Bureau, established in 1917. For some time it was under the direction of Mr. S. C. Johnston, who unfortunately died during the past year. During the time he had charge of it he did faithful and successful work, and had he been spared I have no doubt would have carried to completion the undertaking which I believe means a great deal to the agricultural industry of this country as well as to the work under the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Department of Public Works and the Provincial Board of Health.

Mr. W. Dawson, who was assistant to Mr. Johnston, has been promoted to the position of Director and is at present in charge.

During the past year 82 subjects have been shown 1,956 times to 700,000 people. The principal work has been in connection with the Department of Agriculture. We have our own shows dealing with every phase of farm activity. They are sent throughout the Province for the purpose of educating the people. One of my hon. friends said we were spending a lot of money on Agriculture, but the people did not know anything

about it. I do not know of any class of people who get more actual benefit from the expenditure of money in their interest than the farmer. If he does not want to go to the Agricultural College there is an agricultural representative in his own county. He can go to him for advice, or he can bring him out to his own home.

The great majority of these subjects are on Pathoscope films, as the chief circulation is throughout the rural districts, and the Pathoscope moving picture machine is the only satisfactory, safe and portable outfit. The agricultural films have been used chiefly by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who are located in each county in the Province. They report great success in the use of the films, not only so far as instruction is concerned, but their use has resulted in an increased interest in general farm practice, and has enabled the agricultural representative to get in closer touch with the people in their counties.

Through the offices of the agricultural representatives and with their aid these films have been shown before 200 organizations, made up of Farmers' Clubs, Women's Institutes, Horticultural Societies, Dairy Associations, Rotary Clubs, Thrift Leagues, Ottawa Motor League, Poultry Associations, Boards of Agriculture, Co-operative Associations, Grain Associations, Teachers' Conventions, Gardeners' Clubs, Vacant Lot Associations, etc. In addition to the foregoing, many of the films were used during the last Victory Loan Campaign. They have also been used in churches, Y.M.C.A.'s, Boards of Trade, and at the regular short courses in agriculture held throughout the Province, including the general and short course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Agricultural School at Kemptville, Whitby High School, and at Conventions of the Ontario Horticultural Association and the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

Four films, namely, The Great Clay Belt, Ontario Fisheries, Fish as Food, and Bread Making, were shown at the following exhibitions: Canadian National Exhibition, Annual Fair, Sault Ste. Marie; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, and at

the annual fairs at Renfrew, Windsor, Oakville, Kemptville, London, and the Winter Fair at Guelph.

During the year a number of the films were loaned to the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and a letter has been received stating that the agricultural representative is "almost wildly enthusiastic over the value of the films in gathering together audiences for the purpose of education along agricultural lines."

That the work being carried on by the Ontario Government in motion picture educational propaganda is becoming widely known and appreciated is evidenced by the fact that letters of inquiry have been received from the Departments of Agriculture of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York; the Lincoln Park Co., Worcester, Massachusetts; Rath's, Mills & Bell Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Community Picture Bureau, New York.

Through the instrumentality of these moving picture shows, which explain to the farmer the manner in which he should proceed with the different operations in connection with farm life, the Department of Agriculture is providing a wonderful object lesson in each particular art of agriculture.

Some idea of the educational and instructive value of the Ontario Government films may be gathered from the following list:

- Potatoes for Profit.
- Forcing Tomatoes.
- Wintering Bees.
- Box-packing of Apples.
- Marketing the Peach Crop.
- The Marketing of Live Stock.
- Rearing Chickens.
- Incubation.
- Killing and Dressing Poultry.
- The Conformation of a Holstein Dairy Cow.
- The Heavy Draft Horse.
- How to Select a Good Beef Animal.
- The Parts of a Bee Hive.
- The Handling of Bees.
- Home Canning of Vegetables.
- Onion Growing in Ontario.

Celery Culture.
The Bacon Hog.
The Rural School Fair.
The Testing of Milk for Butter Fat.
The Construction of a Water Bound Macadam Road.
The Construction of an Earth Road.
The Construction of a Concrete Road.
The Construction of an Asphaltic Concrete Road Surface.
The Construction of a Tar Road.
Judging Competition, C.N.E., 1917.
Road Construction in Ontario.
The Blue Cross Ambulance.
Ontario Wool.
The Backyard Garden.
The Backyard Garden Methods.
Backyard Garden Appliances.
How Canadian Cheese is Made.
Ontario Creamery Butter.
The Community Canning Centre.
O. A. C. 72 Oats.
Growing Mangel Seed.
The Control of Twitch Grass.
The Selection and Testing of Seeds.
National Service on the Land.
The Provincial Plowing Match.
The Great Clay Belt.
Fire Protection in Northern Ontario.
Soldiers and Sailors' Colony Farm.
Re-Foresting.
The Care of Farm Manure.
The Gasoline Engine.
The Making of Bread.
Cooking Fish.
The Strawberry.
Top Grafting Fruit Trees.
Raspberry Culture.
What's Under the Fleece.
Spraying Mustard.
The Gravel Road.
Medical School Inspection.
Why Not Use a Tractor.
How to Spray.
Farmerettes.
Backyard Gardening.
Ontario Fisheries.
The Rein-drive.
Harvesters of the Sea.
Ontario's Playgrounds.

Sir, I had hoped to touch upon Northern Ontario development, but I will not do so now, and I will only say a word with regard to the estimates for next year.

Strong Policy for the Future

If hon. gentlemen will turn to the sheets upon their desks, they will find that the estimates brought down, the Supplementary Estimates coupled with the Main Estimates passed last year amount to \$14,980,000. Of course that does not include statutory expenditure, and there will be further supplementary estimates. We are estimating our receipts for the next year at \$18,408,000. Although we have had a surplus during the last four years of nearly \$5,000,000, there may be a small deficit next year. If there is a deficit, it will be because we are prepared to carry on with reconstruction and repatriation to the limit of the assets of this Province of Ontario.

Now, to say something about the work we have under way. We have new buildings at Toronto Asylum (Whitby) involving an expenditure of \$596,000; Parliament Buildings, that means for an addition to the Library Branch of this building in order that we may have more room, or we may have to get a separate building, \$200,000.

Then, in addition to that we estimate there will be expended on Highway construction, including the Provincial highways and County systems this year in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000; on the housing scheme, \$5,000,000; roads, bridges and other works, \$1,000,000; extensions to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, \$1,000,000. In connection with the latter there will be a branch built into the Kirkland Lake district, and the branch of the railway, or a good automobile road, or a trunk road into the Gowganda District.

We believe all these works of public construction will materially minimize the number of unemployed. We are doing our share, and while we do not claim we are doing anything we should not do, we are exercising to the fullest extent our ability to alleviate the unemployment problem. You will notice this statement which I have read to you amounts altogether to an expenditure of \$14,000,000. You will recall in a statement made not long ago, some newspapers took considerable amusement out of the fact that my hon. friend the Prime Minister had estimated our expenditure at

\$25,000,000, while I was reported to have said it was only \$14,000,000. The reason for that is this. The total amount referred to in this statement deals with road construction, housing, buildings, and the T. & N. O. In addition there is \$11,000,000 to be expended on the Hydro, to which I did not make any reference. The Hydro at that time had not given me.—

Mr. Dewart: Is housing in here?

Hon. Mr. McGarry: No, my reason for giving you this statement is to give you an idea of the amount of work to be carried on this year. Nor do we pretend that the Government is going to defray the \$5,000,000 that is to be expended by the Housing Commission. If you will recollect, we give \$2,000,000. The Dominion Government is giving our share of \$25,000,000, which amounts to some \$8,000,000.

The same principle applies with regard to the construction on highways. The Federal Government has promised considerable assistance to us in that direction. So, when the Premier made that statement, it does not look as though the Province of Ontario was getting credit for this expenditure on account of the Hydro. We have behind us all the municipalities that are taking power from the Commission. We have their promise to pay. They give us the benefit of their undertaking and all that they have in the way of assets. I say, therefore, that we look forward to the coming year with absolute faith in the success of the enterprises that we are about to undertake as being great factors in settling the unemployment problems. If the other Governments take as earnest and as early an interest in these affairs as we have, I do not apprehend that we shall have much difficulty.

Then, with regard to the Supplementary Estimates, I would like to say there will be \$11,000,000 for capital Hydro expenditures. There will be \$1,000,000 for additions to the T. & N. O., and a considerable amount of money for statutory expenditure, which one cannot estimate at once.

Provincial War Tax

Now, Mr. Speaker, a word or two with regard to another important question and that is the Provincial War Tax. You will remember that in 1915 I had the honour of introducing in this House the Provincial War Tax. On that occasion I announced that every dollar which we received from that tax would be expended for war purposes and war purposes alone. I remember on that occasion that the then Leader of the Opposition doubted whether it was our intention to carry that out and endeavoured to insist upon our voting in the Estimates the exact amount for each purpose that we desired to spend. I explained that it was impossible for the Government to say on what particular item they were going to spend the money for war purposes. We did not know. It was not our business ahead of time to judge what would be the most advantageous for our men at the Front, or those who served Ontario at the front. So we declined the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition that we get details in advance of proposed expenditure, but I did say that every solitary dollar that we collected from the war tax would be used for war purposes.

What is the result during the four years of the war we have collected that tax? We have received in round figures \$8,000,000. Up to the 31st October last we expended \$8,400,000. Up to the present time we have expended \$9,900,000, or \$1,900,000 more than we received. (Applause). We have not expended one dollar of that money for any purpose than for war purposes, and I intend to show by the statement which I have here to-day, and which will be read in the remarks I am making, exactly how that expenditure is made.

The expenditure shown in this statement is \$9,596,419.27, and that is practically up-to-date.

WAR EXPENDITURES

FROM AUGUST, 1914, TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919.

ONTARIO MILITARY HOSPITAL, ORPINGTON, ENG.

Construction	\$475,000 00
Equipment and Furnishings	187,028 49
Maintenance	215,572 50

ONTARIO MILITARY HOSPITAL, ORPINGTON, ENG.—*Con.*

Extension	480,635 94
Comforts for Patients	819 43

\$1,359,056 36

GENERAL WAR GRANTS AND GIFTS.

Gift of Flour to Mother Country ...	\$780,468 70
Grant to relief of Belgians	20,000 00
Gifts to British Navy, relief of Belgians, etc.	477,219 62
Gifts, evaporated apples to Navy and Belgians	12,164 85
Gift, beans to Belgians	13,892 70
Grant for purchase Machine Guns ..	500,000 00
Grant for purchase Soldiers' Comforts	362,177 20
Grant to Maple Leaf Clubs	96,710 20
Grant to Canadian Branch Belgian Relief Fund	4,000 00
Grant to Serbian Relief Committee.	10,000 00
Grant to Polish Relief	5,000 00
Grant to Canadian Chaplains' Assoc.	477 00
Grant to Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	2,500 00
Horse Ambulance for Overseas Service	2,051 05
Athletic Goods for Overseas Troops.	26,918 30
Grant to Br. Sailors' Relief Fund..	25,000 00
Grant to King George's Fund for Sailors	24,503 45
Grant to Y.M.C.A. for war work	25,000 00
Grant to Great War Veterans' Association	50,000 00
Grant to Boy Scouts' Association...	5,500 00
Grant to Palestine War Relief Com.	2,500 00
Grant to Italian Red Cross Committee	5,000 00
Grant to Secours Nationale, Ontario Branch . . .	15,000 00
Grant to Navy League of Canada ..	150,000 00
Grant to Canadian Aviation Fund..	29,660 00
Grant to relief of sufferers in Halifax disaster	100,000 00
Purchase of goods for sufferers in Halifax disaster	100,000 00
Grant, Byron Tuber. Sanitarium, London (for returned soldiers)..	25,000 00
Grant, Mountain Tuber. Sanitarium, Hamilton (for returned soldiers).	25,000 00
Grant, West End Khaki Club	2,000 00
Grant, Aero Club of Canada, for Library	100 00
Travelling Libraries for Military Camps	3,100 27
Grant to Ontario Branch Belgian Relief Fund	3,000 00

GENERAL WAR GRANTS AND GIFTS.—*Con.*

Grant to Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	10,000 00	
Grant to Italian Canadian Soldiers of Canada	10,000 00	
Grant to Y.M.C.A. for Red Triangle Club	100,000 00	
Canadian National Institutions for Blind	5,000 00	
Soldiers' Aid Commission Children's Home	1,796 96	
		<hr/>
		\$3,030,740 30

SALARIES

Salaries of Civil Servants on Active Service	\$268,884 91	
Services Guarding Public Buildings	36,213 43	
		<hr/>
		305,098 34

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

Expenses, Patriotic, Red Cross and Food Production Campaigns	\$740,738 55	
Services and expenses securing funds, British Red Cross	19,915 42	
		<hr/>
		760,653 97

SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION. 138,000 00

RECRUITING GRANTS 165,981 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cobourg Military Hospital	\$24,520 75	
"Scrap of Paper," printing, framing, etc.	2,285 08	
Entertainment of Visiting Military Units	2,240 28	
Entertainment G.W.V.A. delegates..	497 50	
Grants to R. Reid and J. M. Clark, London office, for relief of neces- sitous soldiers	2,095 00	
Expenses, Dr. Creelman, investiga- tion of agricultural conditions in Europe	1,081 38	
Grant to Brig. Gen. Sims for war purposes	1,986 66	
Expenses in connection with recep- tion Am. Regimental Units	1,121 39	
		<hr/>
		35,828 04

RETURNED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LAND SETTLEMENT
ACT 765,295 36

GRANTS TO PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

Canadian Patriotic Fund	\$2,000,000 00	
Toronto and York Patriotic Assoc..	40,613 91	
Independent Patriotic Fund, County of Lincoln	24,400 00	

GRANTS TO PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—*Con.*

Fort William Patriotic Society	20,000 00	
Preston Patriotic Fund	8,000 00	
Kenora Patriotic Fund	6,000 00	
Orillia Patriotic Fund	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	2,101,513 91

GREATER PRODUCTION, FOOD, FUEL, ETC. (COST OF LIVING).

Farm Tractors, purchase, operation, etc.	\$503,758 23	
Home Garden Campaign	24,999 73	
Employment Bureaux	33,424 82	
Advertising in Agricultural Journals	34,384 87	
Fuel Investigations	108,326 34	
Farm Help Campaign	7,305 15	
Purchase and transportation of hogs	3,747 59	
Purchase and distribution of calendars	18,875 35	
Purchase and distribution of seed grain	168,764 78	
Flax production	8,193 68	
Ontario Fuel Controller	12,000 00	
Purchase vegetable seed	10,470 94	
	<hr/>	934,251 48

Grand Total \$9,596,419 27

One might say that the Halifax disaster was not a war matter. We decided on account of the importance of Halifax as a port of departure and reception and on account of the decision by Dominion statesmen and Imperial statesmen that it should be rebuilt, to give this assistance of \$200,000.

Details in Public Accounts

My hon. friends will find every item in detail in the Public Accounts for 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

One other matter before I leave this subject. When you are examining the statements of our accounts for the past year, you will find the expenditure, as I said earlier in my remarks, to amount to \$3,600,000 from the war fund. Now, on the other hand we place among ordinary receipts the amount we received in 1918 from the war tax of \$2,050,000, and of the \$3,600,000 expended, we carry into ordinary expenditure the exact amount to cover the amount we received, and the balance of the war expenditure is carried down into capital expenditure.

Why? It would be wrong if it were not for our treatment on the other side of the ledger in 1917. We have \$596,000 which we had not expended out of the war fund in that year, and instead of carrying it up in ordinary receipts, I carried it down in capital receipts to await the time when we would expend it. During 1916 we expended \$700,000, and we carried down \$1,200,000 in capital receipts. So that we have in capital receipts now \$1,803,000, against which there has never been any entry on the side of capital expenditure. You will find in your statement to-day that we have carried in ordinary receipts and expenditure the money received in 1918 and in capital expenditure the amount to offset the amount carried down previously in the years 1915 and 1916.

Let me say a word or two with regard to the work of the Province of Ontario in this war. You hear at times all kinds of irresponsible statements with regard to the efficiency of the different organizations which have taken part in the war. I would like to give honourable members an idea of the work which has been carried on under the supervision of the Government to a large extent, and on every occasion when the assistance of the Government was required. If it were not for the grants made by us out of the war fund, I do not think any of the results I am giving to-day would have been possible.

Ontario Always in the Lead

Ever since this war fund was collected, ever since we decided to impose taxation upon the people for war purposes, ever since we decided that every man who refused to contribute towards this war should be made to contribute, by the imposition of that one mill on the dollar tax, we began to be importuned by almost every association which was taking part in war work, in the way of helping either at the front or at home. What has been the result? Take the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the whole Dominion raised \$48,000,000 during the time the war lasted, and up to the present time of that amount Ontario raised \$21,000,000, or nearly one-half. (Applause). The Great War Veterans' Association raised \$500,000, of which sum

Ontario contributed \$210,000, or nearly one-half. The British Red Cross raised from the whole of the Dominion of Canada \$6,250,000, and of that sum Ontario contributed \$5,094,511. (Applause). The Canadian Red Cross received \$7,250,000 from the whole of Canada, and Ontario contributed \$2,819,753, or nearly one-third. The Red Cross received in kind \$11,000,000 from the whole Dominion, and Ontario gave \$4,500,000. Then the relief funds, to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Funds, Canada gave \$165,000, and of this \$111,000 was from Ontario. To the Belgian Relief Fund Canada gave \$1,850,000 and Ontario \$750,000 of this. In kind to the same object Canada gave \$1,600,000 and Ontario \$450,000 or a total of \$3,450,000 from the Dominion, of which Ontario gave \$1,200,000, considerably over one-third. For Catholic Huts the whole Dominion gave \$850,000, and Ontario's share was \$500,000, showing that Ontario is not quite so bigoted as some people try to make out. To France's Day Fund Canada gave \$160,900, of which Ontario contributed \$26,547. For the Hospital Ship Fund Canada raised \$275,000, and Ontario's share was \$165,000. For the Navy League of Canada (Sailors' Relief) \$1,800,000 was given from the whole of Canada, and \$1,250,000 of it came from Ontario.

To summarize, we raised in the whole Dominion of Canada and for all these funds \$101,895,277 during the time the war lasted, and Ontario's share was \$54,532,188. (Applause.)

REPORT OF PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

1914-1918

HOME RELIEF.	ONTARIO.	CANADA.
Canadian Patriotic Fund	\$21,080,000 00	\$48,000,000 00
Great War Veterans' Association...	210,000 00	500,000 00
Soldiers' Insurance	4,200,000 00	6,000,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$25,490,000 00	\$54,500,000 00
 RED CROSS.		
British Red Cross	\$5,094,511 00	\$6,250,000 00
Canadian Red Cross (cash)	2,819 753 00	7,250,000 00
“ “ “ (kind)	4,500,000 00	11,000,000 00
Italian Red Cross	41,000 00	60,000 00
Secours National (French Red Cross)	329,377 00	469,377 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,784,641 00	\$25,029,377 00

FOREIGN RELIEF.	ONTARIO.	CANADA.
Armenian and Syrian Relief	\$111,000 00	\$165,000 00
Belgian Relief (cash)	750,000 00	1,850,000 00
“ “ (kind)	450,000 00	1,600,000 00
Catholic Army Huts	500,000 00	850,000 00
France's Day Fund	26,547 00	160,900 00
Hospital Ship Fund	165,000 00	275,000 00
Navy League of Canada (Sailors' Relief)	1,250,000 00	1,800,000 00
Red Triangle Fund (Y.M.C.A.)	1,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Salvation Army (Comfort Huts)...	90,000 00	150,000 00
Serbian and Montenegrin Relief...	55,000 00	125,000 00
Tobacco Fund	100,000 00	225,000 00
University Hospital Supply	350,000 00	400,000 00
Miscellaneous Reliefs	75,000 00	315,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,922,547 00	\$9,915,900 00
 MISCELLANEOUS.		
Aviation Fund	\$45,000 00	\$75,000 00
Canadian General Electric Eng. Corps	100,000 00	100,000 00
Machine Guns and Grants to Units.	850,000 00	1,600,000 00
Recruiting Purposes	90,000 00	175,000 00
Miscellaneous	350,000 00	500,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,435,000 00	\$2,450,000 00
 Grand Total	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$44,532,188 00	\$91,895,277 00
Ontario Government Grants not included in above	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$54,532,188 00	\$101,895,277 00

Voluntary Enlistment Figures

Take the men who were obtained by voluntary enlistment. The population of Alberta was 374,663; by voluntary enlistment Alberta raised 36,013, or one in 10.43; the total number taking part in the war 42,000, or one in 8.92. British Columbia, population 382,480, voluntary enlistments, 43,652; total number taking part in the war, including the Yukon Territory, 51,620, or one in 7.77. Manitoba, population, 458,614; voluntary enlistments, 54,756; total number taking part in the war, 61,543, or one in 7.4. Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, population 586,066; voluntary enlistments, 24,456; total taking part in the war, 29,898, or one in 19.6. Ontario, population, 2,523,274; voluntary enlistments, 205,808, or one in 12.26; total number taking part in the war, 232,895, or one in 10.83. Quebec, population 2,003,235; voluntary enlistments, 52,993;

total taking part in the war, 72,043, or one in 27.8. Saskatchewan, population 492,432, voluntary enlistments, 27,044; total taking part in the war, 35,248, or one in 13.97. The Province of Ontario, therefore, gave one man in every ten of the population.

The casualties altogether in the war were: killed and died of wounds and disease, etc., 60,383; wounded and prisoners of war, 159,374.

MILITARY SERVICE FIGURES.

MEN OBTAINED BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT AND THOSE UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT UP TO NOVEMBER 15TH, 1918.

Province	Popu- lation	Voluntary Enlistments		Obtained under M.S.A.		Totals	
		Enlist- ments	1 in How Many	Enlist- ments	1 in How Many	Vol. Enlist- ments and M.S.A.	1 in How Many
Alberta	374,663	36,013	10.43	5,987	62.58	42,000	8.92
British Columbia..	382,480	43,652	8.99	5,641	71.08	{ 49,293 2,327 }	{ 7.77
Yukon Territory ..	8,512	2,327	3.66				
Manitoba	458,614	54,756	8.32	6,787	67.13	61,543	7.40
New Brunswick ..	351,889	18,935	18.58	5,157	68.23	24,092	14.60
Nova Scotia	492,338	{ 24,456	23.96	5,442	107.69	29,898	19.60
Prince Edward Is.	93,728						
Ontario	2,523,274	205,808	12.26	27,087	93.15	232,895	10.83
Quebec	2,003,235	52,993	37.80	19,050	105.15	72,043	27.80
Saskatchewan	492,432	27,044	18.20	8,204	60.02	35,248	13.97
N.W.Territories ..	18,481						
	7,206,646	466,004	15.46	*83,355	86.45	549,339	13.12

* In addition there were on leave without pay under the Orders-in-Council relating to Compassionate and Hardship cases, or subsequently discharges.. 24,933

Struck off the strength and returned to the Records of Registrars appointed by the Military Service Branch of the Justice Department as liable only to non-combatant service (either as conscientious objectors or by reason of the War Times Elections' Act), or as being of a category which ought not to have been 'ordered to report16,300

Enlisted in Canada for Overseas Service other than
C.E.F.:

Royal Air Force	12,902	
Imperial Motor Transport	710	
Inland Waters	4,701	
Naval Service	2,814	
Jewish Palestine Draft	42	
		<hr/> 21,169
Total	595,441	

DISPOSITION OF MEN.

Total number of C.E.F. proceeded overseas.....	418,052
Men enlisted for R.A.F., etc.	21,169
British and Allied Reservists transported overseas from Canada	14,590
Those under training, Siberian E.F.—St. Lucia, etc....	36,533
On Harvest leave without pay	15,405
On Compassionate leave	7,216
Number discharged in Canada without having gone overseas	95,306
Included in enlistment returns but for whom discharge documents have not been received, some may be duplicate enlistments	1,760
	<hr/>
Total	595,441

CANADIAN CASUALTIES REPORTED TO MILITIA HEAD-
QUARTERS, OTTAWA,

UP TO AND INCLUDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

Casualties	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in Action	1,842	33,824	35,666
Died of wounds	614	11,806	12,420
Died of Disease	220	5,185	5,405
Presumed Dead	142	4,529	4,671
Deaths in Canada .....	....	....	2,221
			<hr/>
Total Deaths			60,383
Wounded	7,130	148,669	155,799
Prisoners of War .....	....	....	3,575
Missing	41	384	425
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Totals	9,989	204,397	220,182

2,508 Prisoners have been repatriated, escaped or died whilst
Prisoners of War.

Total Casualties, 37.00% of enlistments.

Total Deaths, 10.14% of enlistments.

Victory Loans

Now then I want to deal with one other matter in regard to our subscriptions to the several loans. Without those subscriptions to the Victory Loans, placed by the Dominion Government, our armies would not have been able to carry on. Without that assistance Great Britain would have had difficulty in financing on this side of the water. I know, as Treasurer of the British Red Cross Fund, that money was not taken to Great Britain, but it was sent down to New York and Philadelphia to finance purchases made by Great Britain. In order to save exchange that money was not sent overseas.

What was the result of these loans? Take the Victory Loan of 1917, Alberta subscribed \$17,058,068; British Columbia, \$18,814,592; Manitoba, \$32,294,450; New Brunswick, \$10,463,350; Nova Scotia, \$19,515,250; Quebec, \$94,906,650; Ontario, \$204,411,650. Take the 1918 loan, Alberta, \$18,999,250; British Columbia, \$36,633,927; Manitoba, \$45,030,700; New Brunswick, \$17,002,550; Nova Scotia, \$33,221,550; Quebec, \$180,823,100; Saskatchewan, \$26,071,450; Ontario, \$336,053,900. To the last loan, out of a population of 2,560,000 there were 573,880 subscribers in Ontario. The total loan was \$695,847,477, embracing 1,139,259 subscribers, so that Ontario gave considerably more than one half the loan with one half the subscribers.

In the first domestic loan Canada raised \$100,000,000, of which Ontario gave more than half. In the second loan the Dominion raised \$201,444,800; in the third loan, \$150,000,000 was called for and the sum raised \$260,768,000. In the fourth loan they asked for \$150,000,000 and we raised \$419,289,000. The last loan was for \$300,000,000, and we raised \$695,847,477. In all these loans the Province of Ontario raised more than one half of the amount wanted.

VICTORY LOAN, 1917-1918

Province	Population	1917				1918			
		Amount of Subscriptions	Number of Subscribers	Per Capita	1 in How Many	Amount of Subscriptions	Number of Subscribers	Per Capita	1 in How Many
Alberta	510,000	\$ 17,058,068	61,690	33.44	8.27	\$ 18,999,250	56,813	27.25	8.98
British Columbia	400,000	18,814,592	50,563	47.03	7.91	36,633,927	80,315	91.58	4.98
Manitoba	555,000	32,294,450	78,626	58.18	7.06	45,030,700	86,792	79.34	6.40
New Brunswick	350,000	10,463,350	26,436	29.89	13.24	17,002,550	31,957	48.58	10.90
Nova Scotia	473,000	19,515,250	45,458	41.25	10.41	33,221,550	61,040	70.24	7.75
Ontario	2,560,500	204,411,650	403,541	79.83	6.34	336,053,900	573,880	131.25	4.46
Prince Edward Island...	93,700	2,329,400	5,293	24.86	17.70	3,011,050	5,406	32.13	17.23
Quebec	2,229,000	94,906,650	128,154	42.57	17.39	180,823,100	165,721	81.12	13.45
Saskatchewan	650,000	21,401,550	74,570	32.92	8.72	26,071,450	77,323	40.11	8.40
Canada	7,821,200	421,194,960	874,331	53.37	9.02	695,847,477	1,139,259	88.97	6.87

CANADA'S DOMESTIC WAR LOANS

Details	First Loan	Second Loan	Third Loan	Fourth or Victory Loan	Fifth or Second Victory Loan
Date of Campaign	Nov. 22-30, 1915	Sept. 12-23, 1916	March 12-23, 1917	Nov. 12-Dec. 1, 1917	Oct. 28-Nov. 16, 1918
Amount called for	\$50,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	300,000,000
Amount allotted	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	398,000,000	Not known
Total applied for	103,729,500	201,444,800	260,768,000	419,289,000	695,847,477
Number of applicants	24,862	34,526	40,800	874,331	1,139,259
Per Capita	14.39	27.95	36.18	58.18	88.97
1 in how many	290.67	208.70	176.63	9.02	6.87

I recite these facts to give you an idea of the part taken by the Province of Ontario in this war. I do it for more reasons than that.

Remove War Tax as Promised

There has been throughout the Province of Ontario a consistent and continuous effort on the part of certain people to excite the public mind, to send petitions to this Government to throw off the war tax and abandon the Act whereby we raised \$2,000,000 a year. If those people had studied the public records of this Province, they might not have engaged deliberately in that kind of warfare. Why, sir, when I introduced that legislation four years ago, I made the statement on the floor of this House that it was purely a war measure. We were making it because there were a number of men throughout the length and breadth of this Province who never gave a cent to any patriotic movement, and we were going to drive them into the position that they would have to pay. We have collected that \$8,000,000. - We have spent, not only \$8,000,000 but \$9,900,000, and while there are great works that should receive the attention of this Government and will receive the attention of this Government, while there are many places where we could apply that money, and while my hon. friend the Minister of Education, and my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Public Works and the Provincial Secretary within their departments can see many places where in the interests of the ordinary people of this Province that money might be spent, yet, sir, remembering our word so given to the Province of Ontario four years ago that it was a war measure, this Government has decided to repeal that Act and take it off the Statute Books at the present session. So this year, and for the future there will be no war tax collected, there will be no imposition by direct taxation. When the history of these events is written, when men begin to take a retrospective view of the acts of this Government during these four years, I feel confident there will be no action of this Government that will shed more lustre upon the men who formed this Legislature for the last four years than the Act

under which we decided to exact a contribution of \$2,000,000 per year towards this war. It has brought to us freedom, the right to look forward to a very bright and prosperous future, it protected our homes, it gave opportunity for action to those who required it during these strenuous days, and finally, Mr. Speaker, it gave to us as legislators in this House the satisfaction of knowing that if we were not able to go across the seas and take an active part, we were able at least at home to do our utmost to bring about the result.

And so, Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion that I look forward with every hope and confidence that during the present year the Government will be able to accomplish much that will be for the benefit of the people. We propose to go on spending money carefully, as wisely as we can, in the interests of the people of this Province. I hope when we come back here this day one year hence that I shall be able to give you a further explanation in regard to many questions which I have discussed to-day, and that I shall be able to tell you that we have expended the money which we estimate we are going to expend, and we shall be able to congratulate ourselves upon the great success that we have had during the last four years of the stress and strain of war. (Prolonged applause.)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1918.

CASH AND DEBENTURE ASSETS.

BANK BALANCES:—

Current Account	\$1,395,244 85	
Special deposits bearing interest...	3,800,000 00	
		\$5,195,244 85

(Including Federal Subsidy for Agriculture, unexpended, \$33,678.03, and Reception Hospitals for Insane Fund, \$4,008.75.)

SINKING FUNDS:—

Amount of stock purchased for the Province for sinking fund by the Bank of Montreal, Fiscal Agents, to the 31st October, 1918.

One-half of 1 per cent. per annum on the principal:

£1,200,000 Loan, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 2 and 3.

£109,549 5s. 6d. at par of exchange	532,409 46
---	------------

£1,640,547 18s. 11d. Loan, 8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and 12.

£93,500 6s. 1d. at par of exchange	454,411 47
--	------------

£817,294 Loan, 4 Geo. V., cap. 9.

£21,613 6s. 9d. at par of exchange	105,040 83
--	------------

Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Sinking Fund payment	515,091 20
---	------------

DEBENTURES:—

Drainage Debentures, Municipal....	\$261,156 96	
Tile Drainage Coupons	553,940 55	
Sault Ste. Marie Debentures.....	25,572 50	
Village of Eganville Debentures....	11,898 79	
Town of Cochrane Debentures.....	39,621 80	
Township of Whitney Debentures..	16,673 08	
Township of Tisdale Debentures...	25,852 35	
		934,716 03

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, amount expended to October 31st, 1918. See Statement No. 14.....	21,822,744 13
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, amount advanced to October 31st, 1918	\$28,183,618 72

Less Sinking Fund payments with accrued interest	515,091 20	
		27,668,527 52
(Interest and Sinking Fund to be paid by Municipalities.)		
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for purchase of the Electric Power System. 6 Geo. V., cap. 18		8,350,000 00
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for purchase of certain pulp and timber in the Township of Bruton. 6 Geo. V., cap. 18		225,000 00
Balance due from sale of Central Prison and Toronto Asylum properties.....		564,320 00
Northern Development Branch:—		
Seed Grain Notes outstanding.....	\$63,296 61	
Returned Soldiers' Loan Account...	27,000 00	
		90,296 61
Northern Development Branch:—		
Settlers' Houses, Farm Buildings, Live Stock, Plant, Equipment, and Cash Balance, unexpended		415,516 79
Settlers' Loans outstanding		392,864 52
Estimated amount outstanding on Crown Lands and interest		1,100,000 00
Estimated amount outstanding on Timber Dues, Bonus, etc., 31st October, 1918.....		1,200,000 00

TRUST FUND OF THE PROVINCE HELD BY THE DOMINION.

Common School Fund (See Consolidated Statutes, c. 26), 1,000,000 acres set apart (proceeds realized to 31st December, 1917), after deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$2,642,057.26, portion belonging to Ontario as per population of 1911

1,472,968 41

NOTE.—See Awards, Sessional Papers, 1900 and 1901.

Common School Fund, Montmorency Bridge Debentures paid over to the Dominion *re* Quebec Turnpike Trust, \$6,000, portion belonging to Ontario as per population of 1911

3,345 05

1,476,313 46

\$71,042,496 87

ASSETS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Present value of Buildings and Lands on which they stand and surrounding areas belonging to the Province, October 31st, 1918

22,555,103 43

ESTIMATED ASSETS—RESOURCES.

Pine Timber	\$132,000,000 00
Pulpwood Timber, Ties, Poles, Hard- wood, etc.	225,000,000 00
Mining Lands and Profits	100,000,000 00
Agricultural Lands	15,000,000 00
Water Powers	20,000,000 00
Sand, Gravel, etc.	1,000,000 00
District of Patricia, area of 146,000 miles, Timber, Fisheries, Furs and Mining Possibilities	10,000,000 00
	<hr/> \$503,000,000 00
Taxable property in Ontario, actually assessed by Municipalities over.....	\$2,000,000,000 00

DIRECT LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

(1) Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan), 5 Edw. VII., cap. 2 and 3, 3½ per cent., principal due 1st January, 1946, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, £1,200,- 000 at par of exchange	\$5,840,004 00
(2) Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan), 8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and 12, 1 George V., cap. 4, and 2 George V., cap. 2, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st, 1947, for construction of Temiskam- ing and Northern Ontario Railway, £1,640,547 18s. 11d., at par of ex- change	7,984,000 00
(3) Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan), 4 George V., cap. 9, 4½ per cent., principal due January 1st, 1965, £817,294, at par of exchange.....	3,977,497 47
(4) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2, and 6 Edward VII., cap. 4 (Canadian loan), 3½ per cent., principal due July 1st, 1926, and July 1st, 1936, for con- struction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	3,000,000 00
(5) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2 and 3 (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., prin- cipal due June 1st, 1939, for con- struction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	1,150,000 00

(6) "A" Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12, and 9 Edward VII., cap. 8, (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., principal due June 1st, 1939	3,500,000 00
(7) "B" Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 1 George V., cap. 9, and 8 Edward VII., cap. 12 (Canadian loan), Algonquin Park Loan and Purchase Act, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st, 1941	500,000 00
(8) "C" and "D" Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V., cap. 4 (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., principal due November 1st, 1941	3,000,000 00
(9) "E," "F" and "G" Ontario Government Bonds, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, sec. 14, and R.S.O., 1914, cap. 21 (Canadian loan), 5 per cent., principal due October 1st, 1919.....	3,000,000 00
(10) "H" Ontario Government Bonds, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, sec. 14, due February 1st, 1920 (Canadian loan), 5 per cent.	3,000,000 00
(11) "K" Ontario Government Bonds, 4 Geo. V., cap. 9 and 5 Geo. V., cap. 5, due April 15th, 1920 (Canadian loan), 5 per cent.	1,000,000 00
(12) "L" Ontario Government Bonds, 5 Geo. V., cap. 4, due May 1st, 1925 (Canadian loan), 4½ per cent. ...	4,000,000 00
(13) Ontario Government Bonds (Canadian loan), 6 George V., cap. 2, 5 per cent., due June 1st, 1926	4,000,000 00
(14) "M" Ontario Government Bonds, 6 George V., cap. 18, 4 per cent., due March 1st, 1926	8,350,000 00
(For purchase of certain Water Powers.)	
(15) "N" Ontario Government Bonds, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, due December 1st, 1926, 5 per cent.	2,000,000 00
(16) "P" Ontario Government Bonds, 2 George V., cap. 2, due January 1st, 1923, 5 per cent	1,000,000 00
(17) "R" Ontario Government Bonds, 6 George V., cap. 18, due July 2nd, 1927, 5 per cent.	225,000 00
(18) Loan from Dominion of Canada, 7 George V., cap. 2, due January 15th, 1923, 6½ per cent.	2,000,000 00

(19) "T" and "U" Ontario Government Bonds, 7 George V., cap. 2, due February 1st, 1928, 6 per cent.	3,000,000 00
(20) "V," "W," "X," "Y," Ontario Government Bonds, 8 George V., cap. 2, due May 15th, 1928, and August 15th, 1928, 6 per cent.	6,000,000 00
(21) "U" and "V" Treasury Bills, 7 George V., cap. 2, 6 per cent. per annum, due November 1st, and November 2nd, 1918	1,500,000 00
(22) "W" Treasury Bills, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, sec. 14, 6 per cent. per annum, due April 22nd, 1919	3,000,000 00
(23) Railway Certificates, present value outstanding on 31st October, 1918..	\$2,078,738 51
Annuity Certificates, present value outstanding on 31st October, 1918..	969,296 22
	<hr/> 3,048,034 73
(24) Common School Fund collections by Ontario, from 1st January, 1918, payable to the Dominion, in Trust for both Provinces.	
In Trust for Ontario	\$2,468 30
In Trust for Quebec	1,959 09
	<hr/> 4,427 39
(25) University of Toronto Certificates, \$30,000 per annum for 17 years, 5 Edward VII., cap. 37, present value at 3½ per cent. per annum.....	379,539 60
(26) Assurance fund under the Land Titles Act, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 126, sec. 128	110,000 00
(27) Municipal Securities, 8 Edward VII., cap. 51, Municipal Sinking Funds on deposit with the Province of Ontario to October 31st, 1918, with accrued interest	772,351 11
(28) Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Bonds, Sinking Fund payments...	305,062 96
	<hr/> \$75,645,917 26

INDIRECT LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AND GUARANTEES.

(1) Niagara Falls Park Bonds:—	
(50 Vic., c. 13)	\$525,000 00
(57 Vic., c. 13)	75,000 00
(8 Edw. VII., c. 29)	100,000 00
(10 Edw. VII., c. 21)	200,000 00
	<hr/> \$900,000 00

NOTE.—The income of the Park Commission from lease of power, etc., was sufficient to pay all maintenance and interest charges and leave a balance available for capital expenditure.

- (2) The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario under authority of 8 Edward VII., cap. 47, of principal and interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, Debenture Stock of above Railway, payable in 30 years from 30th June, 1908, £1,615,068 9s. 7d. sterling....

..... 7,860,000 00

Secured by First Mortgage on Railway, Rolling Stock and Terminals.

- (3) University of Toronto.

Guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, 15th July, 1908, and 16th June, 1909, Debentures of above University, payable 15th July, 1910, to 15th July, 1949, 40 years, \$500,000.

Present value for 31 years at 4 per cent.

444,285 25

- (4) University of Toronto.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, 7th April, 1911, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$130,000.

Present value for 33 years at 4 per cent.

119,193 76

- (5) University of Toronto.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, May, 1912, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$300,000.

Present value for 33 years at 4 per cent.

75,063 93

- (6) University of Toronto.

Guarantee by the Province, under authority of Order-in-Council, April 14th, 1915, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1915, to 1st January, 1954, 40 years, \$110,000.

Present value for 37 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

106,726 88

945,269 82

(7) The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 5 Geo. V., cap. 18, Debentures of above Commission, due November 1st, 1919. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum	600,000 00
(8) The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 6 Geo. V., cap. 16, Debentures of above Commission, due November 1st, 1919. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum	300,000 00
(9) The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 6 Geo. V., cap. 16, Debentures of above Commission, due November 1st, 1919. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum	340,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,240,000 00
(10) Town of Bruce Mines.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of R.S.O., 1914, cap. 266, sec. 36, sub-sec. 3, amended by sec. 5, Stat. Law Amendment Act, 1914. Debentures of above Town payable January 1st, 1918, to January 1st, 1947. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum	25,000 00
(11) Town of Cochrane.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 7 George V., cap. 9. Debentures of above Town, payable May 1st, 1918, to May 1st, 1947. Interest, 5 per cent. per annum	40,000 00
(12) Town of Matheson.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 7 George V., cap. 9, Debentures of above Town payable June 1st, 1923, to June 1st, 1937. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum	5,000 00
(13) Township of Tisdale.	
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 7 George V., cap. 9. Debentures of above Township payable December 31st, 1917, to December 31st, 1931. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum...	25,000 00

(14) Township of Tisdale.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 7 George V., cap. 9. Debentures of above Township, payable December 31st, 1917, to December 31st, 1931. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum....

..... 10,000 00

(15) Township of Tisdale.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, sec. 67. Debentures of above Township payable July 1st, 1918, to July 1st, 1932. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum

..... 10,000 00

(16) Board of Trustees R. C. Sep. School, Town of Timmins.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 7 George V., cap. 27. Debentures of above Board payable December 1st, 1918, to December 1st, 1937. Interest, 5 per cent. per annum....

..... 30,000 00

(17) Board of Trustees, R. C. Sep. School, Town of Timmins.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of 8 George V., cap. 20. Debentures of above Board payable January 1st, 1923. Interest, 7 per cent. per annum

..... 30,000 00

(18) Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under the authority of R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, 7 George V., cap. 20, Order-in-Council May 26th, 1917. Bonds of the above Commission. Interest, 4 per cent. per annum, due date August 1st, 1957.

..... 8,000,000 00

\$19,120,269 82

**Receipts and Expenditure, Fiscal Year Ended
October 31st, 1918.**

RECEIPTS.

Balances as per Public Accounts, 1917:

Amount at Special Deposit,	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
October 31st, 1917	1,175,000	00				
Amount at Current Account,						
October 31st, 1917.....	426,520	10				
			1,601,520	10		

Less Balance of Federal
Subsidy for Agriculture,
deposited to Special Ac-
count

144,689 03

1,456,831 07

From Dominion of Canada:

Subsidy on population, B.N.A. Act, 1907.....	2,013,964	40
Subsidy, 47 Vic. cap. 4...	142,414	48
Special Grant, B.N.A. Act, 1907	240,000	00
	2,396,378	88

Interest paid by Dominion,

see Statement No. 3.... 73,598 10

Interest on Investments.. 109,774 33

183,372 43

Lands, Forests and Mines..... 2,964,161 76

Education 63,199 28

Agriculture 163,880 19

Game and Fisheries 493,699 77

Provincial Secretary..... 1,322,865 81

Department of Public Highways, Motor

Vehicles Branch 1,214,093 87

Insurance Department 73,939 31

Law Stamps 118,460 40

Succession Duty..... 3,108,826 88

**Succession Duty (Funds deposited in lieu
of Bond for payment of Succession
Duty)** 48,740 00

Corporations Tax Act,

R.S.O., 1914, cap. 27, with
amendments 1,773,685 50

Fire Marshal's Act 30,120 46

1,803,805 96

Casual Revenue 1,523,234 44

Fuel Administrator: Coal Dealer's

Permits 24,647 15

Hydro-Electric Power Commission:

Interest..... 1,412,604 80

**Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Rail-
way** 300,000 00

Ontario War Tax Act, 5 Geo. V, cap. 3.. 2,054,212, 78

Total Ordinary Receipts 19,270,123 71

From	Drainage Debentures, Municipal	36,289	57
"	Drainage Debentures, Tile	29,980	00
"	Province of Ontario Loan, 7 George V, cap. 2. See Statement No. 16	2,942,328	90
"	Province of Ontario Loan (Canadian), 8 Geo. V, cap. 2. See Statement No. 16	5,986,491	86
"	Treasury Bills, series "U" and "V," sale of, 7 Geo. V, cap. 2. See Statement No. 16.....	1,484,876	67
"	Treasury Bills, series "W," sale of, R.S.O., 1914, cap. 39, sec. 14. See Statement No. 16.....	3,000,000	00
"	Province of Ontario Loan from Dominion of Canada, 7 Geo. V, cap. 2. See Statement No. 16	2,000,000	00
"	Bloor St. property, sale of	135,000	00
"	Central Prison property, sale of	91,000	00
"	Municipal Debentures	5,623	08
"	Municipal Securities, Municipal Sinking Funds received for fiscal year ended October 31st, 1918	166,851	04
"	Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannua- tion Fund, 7 Geo. V, cap. 58	217,104	14
"	Settlers' Loan Commission (advances repaid).	45,184	63
"	Northern Development Sales	72,797	58
"	Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Sinking Fund	105,062	96
"	Stationery Account, excess of distribution over purchases	14,620	65
		<hr/>	
		\$37,060,165	86

PAYMENTS.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
For Civil Government	1,013,721	54		
" Legislation	276,288	56		
" Administration of Justice	663,804	97		
" Education	2,797,133	81		
" Public Institutions Maintenance	2,263,572	70		
" Colonization and Immigration	41,717	44		
" Agriculture	967,286	32		
" Hospitals and Charities	574,757	78		
" Repairs and Maintenance	291,750	59		
" Colonization Roads	267,577	38		
" Charges, Crown Lands	875,684	05		
" Refunds	55,863	73		
" Game and Fisheries	399,307	48		
" Highways Department	82,489	54		
" Attorney-General's Department, Mis-				
cellaneous	86,517	66		
" Provincial Secretary's Department,				
Miscellaneous	303,110	98		
" Treasury Department, Miscellaneous				
.....	90,898	55		
" Miscellaneous Services	76,774	13		
		<hr/>		
			11,128,257	21

Public Buildings, etc.	\$	c.	\$	c.
For Public Buildings	169,575	95		
" Public Works	256,022	29		
" Special Warrants	142,868	70		
" Statutory Expenditure	3,709,467	12		
			4,277,934	06

For Expenditure of 1918, War Tax Receipts (see details of total expenditure in connection with the War in 1918 in Statement No. 23).....	2,054,212	78
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Total Ordinary Expenditure	17,460,404	05
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For War Expenditure in excess of receipts from War Tax Act in 1918	1,591,406	99
" Drainage Debentures, Municipal (Statutory)	20,826	41
" Drainage Debentures, Tile (Statutory)	124,102	16
" Advanced to Temiskaming & N. O. Railway	228,874	14
" Northern Development	645,446	15
" Settlers' Loan Commission	30,707	40
" Improvements to Highways	642,208	72
" Purchase of property, No. 17 Queen's Park, Toronto	18,133	73
" New Hospital for Insane, Whitby..	207,933	76
" District of Sudbury, Industrial Farm, Burwash	41,947	30
" Purchase of 27 Lamoreau St., Hamilton	4,495	12
" Purchase of 44-46 Richmond St., W., Toronto	40,951	13
" Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, new boiler house	28,448	59
" Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, new buildings, boiler house, etc.	58,150	66
" Horticultural Experimental Station, Jordan, new cottages, power house, purchase of land.....	49,326	44
" Mercer Reformatory, new buildings	34,969	36
" Toronto Asylum for Insane, new buildings	44,992	19
" Normal School, Toronto, additions	9,377	96
" Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, 7 George V, cap. 58	22,790	86
" Municipal Sinking Funds, payment of completed By-laws	27,163	67
" Retirement of Treasury Bills, series "T"	2,000,000	00
" Advanced to Hydro-Electric Commission during fiscal year ended 31st October, 1918, to be repaid by Municipalities	8,569,951	00

14,442,203 74

For Amount at Special Deposit, October	\$	c.	\$	c.
31st, 1918	3,800,000	00		
" Amount at Current Account, October				
31st, 1918	1,395,244	85		
			5,195,244	85
Less balance of Federal Subsidy for Agriculture, deposited to Special Account	33,678	03		
			5,161,566	82
Less balance of Reception Hospitals for Insane Fund	4,008	75		
			5,157,558	07
			37,060,165	86

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FISCAL YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31st, 1919.

Subsidy	\$2,396,378	88
Interest on Common School Funds held by the Dominion	\$75,000	00
Interest on Investments	125,000	00
		200,000 00
Lands, Forests and Mines Department.....	2,750,000	00
Public Institutions	600,000	00
Education Department	63,000	00
Provincial Secretary's Department	200,000	00
Motor Vehicles Licenses	1,500,000	00
Agriculture	150,000	00
Casual Revenue	500,000	00
Insurance Department	74,050	00
The Amusements Tax Act	750,000	00
Succession Duties	2,750,000	00
Corporation Tax Act	1,800,000	00
The Ontario Temperance Act	200,000	00
Law Stamps	125,000	00
Game and Fisheries	500,000	00
Earnings, T. & N. O. Ry.	250,000	00
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Interest, etc....	1,600,000	00
Provincial War Tax	2,000,000	00
Total Estimated Receipts	\$18,408,428	88

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31ST, 1919.

Civil Government	\$1,287,134 60
Legislation	329,950 00
Administration of Justice	821,060 17
Education	3,056,606 97
Public Institutions	2,300,075 70
Agriculture	1,069,191 20
Colonization and Immigration	95,012 00
Hospitals and Charities	901,137 39
Maintenance and Repairs of Government Buildings	289,793 00
Public Buildings	336,373 21
Public Works	215,310 00
Colonization Roads	90,000 00
Highways Department	107,720 00
Game and Fisheries	342,613 40
Attorney-General's Department, Miscellaneous	185,800 00
Treasury Department, Miscellaneous	130,970 00
Provincial Secretary's Department, Miscellaneous ..	335,770 00
Lands, Forests and Mines	1,164,848 13
Refund Account	106,590 69
Miscellaneous Expenditure	47,950 35
	<hr/>
	\$13,213,906 81

CAPITAL—



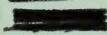
Parliament Buildings, alterations for additional accommodation	\$200,000 00
Hospital for Insane, Brockville, additional buildings	63,000 00
Hospital for Insane, Kingston, additional land and buildings	105,000 00
Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, additional buildings	62,000 00
Hospital for Insane, Penetang, additional buildings, etc.	12,000 00
Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, additional buildings	125,000 00
Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, additional buildings..	60,000 00
Hospital for Insane, London, additional buildings ..	90,000 00
Hospital for Insane, Whitby, additional buildings, etc.	576,500 00
Hospital for Insane, Mimico, additional buildings ..	75,000 00
Educational Buildings	157,000 00
Agricultural Buildings	65,000 00
Court Houses, Industrial Farms, Districts and Miscellaneous	176,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,980,406 81

Statement showing amounts payable annually for certificates issued by the Treasurer of the Province for "Aid to Railways" and Annuities.

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			F'r'd	2,290,755 58	1,181,550 00
1918	.....	51,450 00	1936	105,090 01	16,700 00
1919	139,112 54	102,900 00	1937	94,459 80	9,200 00
1920	139,112 54	102,900 00	1938	90,961 80	2,850 00
1921	139,112 54	102,900 00	1939	86,122 35	.....
1922	139,112 54	102,900 00	1940	82,239 02	.....
1923	139,112 54	102,900 00	1941	67,943 75	.....
1924	139,112 54	96,200 00	1942	31,818 40	.....
1925	139,112 54	82,500 00	1943	24,920 51	.....
1926	139,112 54	69,350 00	1944	22,695 08	.....
1927	139,112 54	56,950 00	1945	18,251 86	.....
1928	139,112 54	50,700 00	1946	18,251 86	.....
1929	139,112 54	50,700 00	1947	18,251 86	.....
1930	138,412 94	50,700 00	1948	18,251 86	.....
1931	134,914 94	43,700 00	1949	6,871 26	.....
1932	127,918 94	32,700 00	1950	699 60	.....
1933	125,120 54	28,700 00	.....	.....	.....
1934	123,021 74	28,700 00	.....	.....	.....
1935	111,128 54	24,700 00	.....	.....	.....
F'r'd	2,290,755 58	1,181,550 00	Totals	2,977,584 60	1,210,300 00

NOTE.—Present value of Railway Certificates, October 31st, 1918 (interest $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half yearly)..... \$2,078,738 51
 Present value of Annuities, October 31st, 1918, (interest $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half yearly)..... 969,296 22

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